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JEH:A

August 21, 1934

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-24172-91
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY.

I have just been advised that there has been created another Division of Investigation in the Government service. It appears that the Communications Board, which has recently been formed, is establishing a Division of Investigation with a Director in charge.

I mention this as another reason why I believe we should at as early a date as possible obtain a specific name for the Division of Investigation of this Department and endeavor to have some sort of order or arrangement effected whereby no other Governmental Agency will adopt that name.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

8 P 30 pm

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Cowley	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....

I had lunch today with former Special Agent (A) Bloomquist, who is now working on the Ocean Mail contracts in connection with the United States Shipping Board. He informed me that A. R. Patterson, who had been Secretary to Senator Black of Alabama, and who has been directing the Air Mail and Ocean Mail Inquiry, is going to be made Director of the Division of Investigation to be established in the new Communications Division dealing principally with telephone and telegraph investigations. He has been Secretary for Senator Black for several years, I understand.

FE

*Memo. Mr. Stanley
8-21-34*

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62-24172-91	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 23 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE

ba

September 4, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

With the early return of the Attorney General, I thought that you might like to be reminded of the following matters which are pending, and upon which I believe that an early decision should be made:

- (1) The issuance of appropriate instructions to the United States Attorney at St. Louis to take the necessary legal action in the case brought against Special Agent L. B. Reed, who was Agent in Charge of the St. Louis Office, and has been relieved thereof pending the outcome of the charges made against him by the State authorities for manslaughter. I believe it would be desirable to see that very definite instructions are issued upon this matter at as early date as possible in view of the fact that the case is called for trial this month. Every effort should be made to have the case removed from the State to the Federal Court.
- (2) Prompt decision should be made upon the matter of the reward in the John Dillinger case. Recommendations upon this matter have been submitted, and I think that an early decision by the Attorney General would be particularly helpful to our relations with local law enforcement officials.
- (3) A decision should be reached as to what action is to be taken against the relatives of John Dillinger in Indiana. I submitted a memorandum, giving in detail the facts which we developed against all of these persons, and I think an early decision should be reached as to what, if any prosecutive action is to be taken against them so that we may clear up the Dillinger case at as early date as possible.
- (4) Some representation should be made to the Civil Service Commission in an effort to obtain its approval of recommending to the President the extension of the retirement privileges to the personnel of the Division of Investigation. A memorandum has been previously submitted upon this matter, and I think an early decision would be particularly helpful to the Division of Investigation.
- (5) A decision should be reached as to the desirability of changing the name of the Division of Investigation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation,

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107 JUL 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED 7-1-36

with a further proviso that whatever name is designated, shall not be used by any other Governmental agency. As I have indicated in previous memoranda, a number of other branches of the Government service have, within the last two years, established Divisions of Investigation which have tended to confuse, and in many instances embarrass the Division of Investigation of this Department in its work. I think that if we could select a name such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and have it designated by the President, with the proviso that it shall not be used by any other branch of the Government, it would be particularly helpful to us.

- (6) I think that some attention should be given to the securing of an Executive Order, prohibiting the appointment of a former employee in one branch of the Executive Departments, to another branch thereof, within a year after he has severed his services, unless specific authorization is secured from his former employer. I have in mind the practice which has been followed by the Department of Interior in appointing Agents of this Division. While there is an Executive Order forbidding actual negotiations along these lines, the Department of Interior evades the spirit of this order by stating that the employee has resigned and it merely makes the appointment after the employee has resigned. This is true, but it is merely an evasion of the spirit of the present Executive Order. As I have indicated in previous memoranda, there have been many employees of the Division who have resigned, and at the expiration of thirty days thereafter, have received appointments in the Division of Investigations of the Department of Interior at increased salaries. The fact that they have been reappointed is not as material as is the fact that they are reappointed at an increased compensation, which tends to disrupt the morale of our organization.

The above covers the six principal pending matters to which I believe immediate attention should be given.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,
DIRECTOR

1 carbon.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

and
September 25, 1934.

MEMORANDUM

During telephonic conversation today, Mr. Stanley stated that as soon as possible he will have some action taken relative to a name for our Division; that he had postponed settling this matter because he wanted to take it up at a cabinet meeting and effect a proper agreement.

He said he also wanted to take up the matter of retirement for employees of this Division.

J.E.H.

OCT 9 - 1934

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62-24172-93	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 8 1934	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
FOUR	FILE

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100 JUL 27 1964

October 6, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY.

I wanted to just bring before you again, as a reminder, the following four matters on which I believe early action should be taken in connection with general policies affecting the general operation of the Division of Investigation:

- (1) A decision should be reached as to what action is to be taken against the relatives of John Dillinger in Indiana. I submitted a memorandum giving in detail the facts which have been developed against all of these persons, and I think that an early decision should be reached as to what, if any prosecutive action can be taken against them, so that this angle of the Dillinger case can be cleared up.
- (2) Representation should be made to the Civil Service Commission in an effort to obtain its approval of recommending to the President the extension of retirement privileges to the personnel of the Division of Investigation. This means much to the investigative personnel of the Division, particularly to those men who have served many years in the Division. It would also be of considerable encouragement to the new men entering the service to know that they can make the work of the Division a career, with the future benefit of retirement when they reach an age when their services can no longer be utilized by the Division.
- (3) A decision should be reached as to the desirability of changing the name of the Division of Investigation to the "Federal Bureau of Investigation" or to some other appropriate title, with the specific proviso that whatever name is designated is not to be used by any other Governmental agency. As you know, there are several other branches of the Government that have set up Divisions of Investigation, tending toward confusion, and they are many times, I believe, adopting the name so that they can trade upon the prestige of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice.
- (4) I think some consideration should be given to the procuring of an Executive Order prohibiting the appointment of a former employee in one branch of the Executive Departments to another branch thereof, until a year after he has severed his services, unless

RECORDED

62-24172-94

B

Mr. Stanley

- 2 -

10/6/34

specific authorization is secured from his former employer. I have in mind the practice which has been followed by the Department of Interior in appointing Agents from this Division to its Division of Investigations. While technically the Department of Interior has adhered to the Executive Order forbidding actual negotiations along this line while an employee is still in our service, the Department of Interior evades the spirit of this order by waiting for the employee to resign and remain out a few weeks, and then appoint him in the Department of Interior. There have been many employees in this Division who resigned, and thirty days thereafter have received appointments in the Division of Investigations of the Department of Interior, and shortly after receiving such appointments, have then received material increases in salary in the Department of Interior. This, of course, tends to disrupt the morale of our organization.

Respectfully,

62-24112-71

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

October 18, 1934.

WHDL:GAJ

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I have noticed during the past few months that the four other Washington papers, in commendatory editorials referring to the work and activities of the Division, have specifically mentioned the Division by name, while the Washington Evening Star has failed to mention the Division by name in any of its editorials.

All references in editorials contained in the Star have been to "Government Agents", "Federal Agents", "Department of Justice Agents", or "Department of Justice's Identification Unit", and similar general terms which make no mention of the Division by name.

I thought that you might wish to have this matter called to your attention, and that you might possibly desire to have Mr. Rex Collier take the matter up with the appropriate officials of this paper.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester
W. H. D. Lester.

*Please speak to
Mr. Collier re this.*

J. E. N.
OCT 24 1934

OCT 23 1934

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172-95
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 23 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

COPIED FILED IN

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JEM:HCB

RECORDED 2-4172-96 October 18, 1934.

Personal

Mr. M. H. Purvis,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1900 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Purvis:

I am inclosing herewith a letter which I have just received from Mr. Victor Watson, replying to my letter to him thanking him for the recent favorable editorial concerning the work of the Division. Obviously, from Mr. Watson's letter, he confuses the Secret Service with this Division, and I am bringing it to your attention so that if an appropriate occasion arises in the near future, you might be able to enlighten him as to the different functions of the two, in order that he will not be confused in the future concerning them.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Incl.

Mr. Nathan.....	1 copy
Mr. Tolson.....	
Mr. Clegg.....	
Mr. Baughman.....	
Chief Clerk.....	
Mr. Coffey.....	
Mr. Cowley.....	
Mr. Edwards.....	
Mr. Egan.....	
Mr. Harbo.....	
Mr. Keith.....	
Mr. Lester.....	
Mr. Quinn.....	
Mr. Schilder.....	
Mr. Tamm.....	

~~CHICAGO~~
HERALD AND EXAMINER

RANDOLPH 2121

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

October 16, 1934

Director J. Edgar Hoover,
Division of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much for your extremely kind letter.

It is a pleasure at all times to publish anything nice
about the Secret Service.

As a kid I was brought up to regard all Secret Service
men as great heroes and while in my grown-up days I
have found myself disappointed once or twice, the early
training still lingers and I like always to think of
your service as something fine and unusual and self-
sacrificing. I hope its fame will increase more and
more as time goes on.

In a few days we will be publishing something nice about
the men in the counterfeit department up here.

Very sincerely,

Victor Watson

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107 JUL 27 1964

OCT 24 1934

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172-96
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 22 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR
FILE

62-1-5389

Designation of Division of Investigation

November 1, 1934.

HDL:GAJ

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-24172-99
Mr. William T. Martin,
Editorial Department,
The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 24, 1934, in which you inquire as to the exact title of Agents of this Division.

The title which the Division desires to be used is Special Agent, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. In the case of an Agent in Charge of a field office of the Division, his title is Special Agent in Charge. For instance, Mr. J. J. Waters is Special Agent in Charge of the Pittsburgh office of the Division.

The term "G" men is, I believe, an abbreviation for "Government men".

Expressing the hope that this will afford you the information which you desire, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

C-1

CC Pittsburgh

W H R 9

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Pittsburgh's Only Morning Newspaper

PITTSBURGH, PA.

October 24, 1934.

Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

With the increased activity of your agents in the battle against crime, I notice the frequently recurring reference to them simply as "Federal" or as "G" men. Department of Justice agents makes a pretty long name for common use.

What is the name the agents themselves prefer and what is the meaning of "G" in this case?

I would appreciate an answer to these questions.

Very truly yours

William T. Martin

Editorial Department the Post-Gazette,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Reply
11/3/34
msf*

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 5 - 1934

62-24172-97	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
✓	OCT 25 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	ESTER

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

1900 Bankers Building
Chicago, Illinois

November 3, 1934.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

With reference to your letter of October 18, 1934, with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. Victor Watson, editor of the Chicago Herald & Examiner, I had occasion to talk with Mr. Watson this afternoon at his office concerning a matter, and I learned that he does not confuse the work of this Division with that of the Secret Service, and he realizes that counterfeiting is handled by the Secret Service and not by the Division of Investigation.

He seems, however, to have fallen into the habit of calling all governmental investigative agencies "Secret Service". However, during our discussion he referred to our organization as the "Bureau of Investigation" and as the "Division of Investigation".

He invited me to have dinner with him soon and in my future contacts with him I will watch for opportunities to talk with him more about this matter in a proper fashion.

Sincerely, yours,

M. H. Purvis

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

MHP:EH

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 8 - 1934

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....✓
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....✓
Mr. Lester.....✓
Mr. Quinn.....✓
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....✓
Mr. Tracy.....

62-24172-98

NOV 7 1934

TOLSON
LESTER
FOUR
TAMM

DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
November 9, 1934.

CT:LC

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I talked with Mr. McMahon concerning the use of the title "~~Taxes and Penalties~~ Unit, Division of Investigation" on the doors on the first floor of this building. Mr. McMahon stated he would communicate with Mr. Lawrence and have these signs changed to eliminate the words "Division of Investigation".

Respectfully,

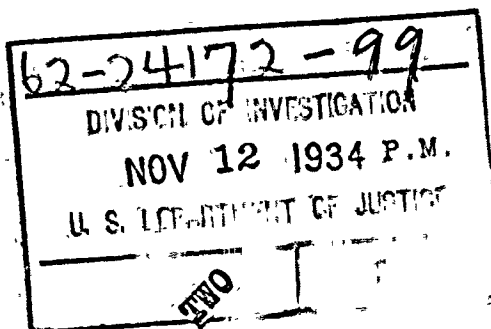
Clyde Tolson.

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107 JUL 27 1964

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

NOV 14 1934



CT:LC

November 7, 1934.

RECORDED

62-24172-100

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY SUYDAM,
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I am enclosing herewith, for your information,
a copy of a memorandum which I have forwarded to Mr.
Stanley in reply to one from him dated November 3, 1934,
pertaining to the suggested change of the name of the
Division of Investigation to "Federal Bureau of Investiga-
tion."

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Encl. #785912

NOV 9 1934

OT:LC

RECORDED

November 7, 1934.

62-34172-100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY.

I desire to refer to your memorandum of November 3, 1934, with reference to the possibility of changing the name of the Division of Investigation to "Federal Bureau of Investigation".

With reference to your request for a list of possible names for the Division, please be advised that quite a number of suggestions were received and considered by the Division of Investigation, including the followings-

Bureau of Investigation,
Investigation Bureau,
Criminal Intelligence Division,
Criminal Investigation Division,
Crime Detection Bureau, and
Secret Intelligence Bureau.

These suggested names are subject to certain criticisms which I believe will be evident. The name "Bureau of Investigation" would not be satisfactory in itself for the reason that several states have Bureaus of Investigation in the Departments of Justice in those states and the name Bureau of Investigation would be subject to confusion. The other names also would be somewhat misleading inasmuch as the Division performs investigative activity in civil as well as criminal matters. Furthermore, as you know, there is a Division of Investigations in the Interior Department, which is frequently confused with this organization. Other Divisions of Investigation are in operation in Governmental agencies. It was felt that the designation "Federal Bureau of Investigation" was the best name that had been suggested. There is no similar agency in the Federal Government and the use of the word "Federal" would distinguish this organization from the Bureaus of Investigation operating in the various states. The name would appear to be distinctive and would clearly differentiate this organization from the Division of Investigations of the Department of the Interior. This Division was known as the Bureau of Investigation from 1908 until 1933, and I feel that the addition of the designation "Federal" to the designation "Bureau of Investigation" would not be such a radical change that there would be any difficulty on the part of law-enforcement agencies and officials in distinguishing the identity of the organization.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

4 OCT
11 NOV
Hester

Department of Justice
Washington

November 3, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Re: Changing the name of the Division of
Investigation to "Federal Bureau of
Investigation".

The Attorney General is not certain that this name is the best that can be obtained, and has requested you, Mr. Suydam and me to submit to him a list of names.

Will you please talk it over with Mr. Suydam at your convenience, and let me know what you have in mind?

The Attorney General has also decided that he will take the matter up with the President, and not with the Cabinet.

William Stanley
William Stanley
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

*Prepare list & send copy
to Stanley & Suydam in
answer to this.*

J. E. N.

NOV 14 1934

RECORDED

ask 11-7-34

62-24172-102
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 18 1934
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
CHIEF CLERK
TOLSON

CTACS

November 12, 1934.

62-24172-101

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CARUSI.

I have received a memorandum from Mr. Stanley dated November 10th with respect to the suggestion made some time ago that the name of the Division of Investigation be changed to "Federal Bureau of Investigation".

Mr. Stanley has asked that I discuss this matter with you, inasmuch as you were present when this matter was taken up with the Attorney General. I am attaching hereto a copy of a memorandum which I wrote to Mr. Stanley upon this subject which sets forth my views in the matter. I believe that the name "Federal Bureau of Investigation" is the most comprehensive and best name which can be adopted to properly differentiate this service from other investigative organizations. In view of the confusion which now exists, I feel that it is rather imperative that an early decision be made in this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Encl. #785994.

1 copy

FILES SECTION
MAILED

NOV 12 1934

DIVISION

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Department of Justice
Washington WS-w

November 10, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Re: Your Memorandum of November 7, 1934, concerning the possibility of changing the name of the Division of Investigation to "Federal Bureau of Investigation".

Will you please discuss this with Mr. Carusi at your convenience, as he was present when the matter was brought up by the Attorney General, and let me know whether or not you and Carusi can agree that the "Federal Bureau of Investigation" is the best name.

William Stanley
William Stanley

The Assistant to the Attorney General.

*Send Carusi copy of my
memo & tell him those are
my views.*
J. E. H.

RECORDED

NOV 14 1934

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....

62-24172-101
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 13 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
FILE

*Memo Carusi
11/17/34
✓*

JEH:HW

November 13, 1934.

Time-9:58 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Carusi telephoned me concerning the proposed name for the Division. Mr. Carusi stated that he had received the memorandum which I sent him yesterday relative to the matter; and that he agreed with me that the Division should have a new name. I remarked that there are existent about five other Divisions of Investigation and the proper distinction is not given our Division and I thought it would be a good idea for the Attorney General to request the President to set aside another name for us.

I told Mr. Carusi that the name I suggested in his memorandum was the best one I could think of.

Mr. Carusi remarked that the Division was an old organization, well-known, already with a name, and had gained its reputation under that name, so he didn't think it would be fitting for it to have a "fancy" name; and he thought the "Federal Bureau of Investigation" would be very good, that it was so near like the present name. I advised Mr. Carusi that our men were very often called by the name of "Federals" even now.

Mr. Carusi said an executive order of the President was all that was necessary in this case, and I replied that I understood that the Attorney General intended to speak to the President about it at an early date.

I further remarked that it should be changed soon due to the fact that a series of articles is to be published in Liberty Magazine shortly, written by Mr. Irwin, and another series in the Saturday Evening Post, written by Mr. Cooper, and a book is being written by Mr. Cooper on the Division, and also a book is being written by Mr. Collier on the Division. If a name could be settled on now, before those articles and books are published, the name would be known on a wide-spread basis.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

62-24172-102

NOV 14 1934

CT:ACS:LC

November 7, 1934.

62-24172-103

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM STANLEY,
RECORDED THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I desire to refer to your memorandum dated October 31, 1934, in which you refer to a number of pending matters concerning the Division of Investigation. Reference is made to these matters in the order in which they are covered in your memorandum.

With regard to the Reed case, it is noted that this matter is being given attention in the Department.

The Dillinger reward matter has been appropriately settled.

You inquire as to what should be done with the relatives of John Dillinger and asked whether this matter should be pressed at the present time. In view of the length of time which has elapsed since the death of John Dillinger, I am inclined to the view that no action should be taken with respect to the relatives. I do believe, however, that in any case of this kind wherein vigorous action can be taken prior to the apprehension of the fugitive or immediately thereafter toward persons harboring or assisting such fugitives, such action would be desirable from the standpoint of effective law-enforcement and in a case such as that involving George (Baby Face) Nelson, I think a very salutary effect would result from vigorous prosecution of any persons offering assistance. However, the lapse of time in the Dillinger matter to a large extent would destroy the effectiveness of such action in that case.

I note that you are seeking an appointment with the President of the United States Civil Service Commission with a view to securing early action on the desire of the Division that the retirement benefits be extended to include the personnel of the Division. I hope that this matter may be pressed to an early solution. It is a matter of great importance to the Division and the extension of the retirement privileges to our employees at an early date would have an excellent effect upon the morale of the entire service.

With regard to the suggestion that the name of the Division of Investigation be changed, I am writing you a separate memorandum upon this subject in reply to another memorandum from you.

Mr. William Stanley

- 2 -

November 7, 1934.

You asked whether the practice of appointing Special Agents of the Division to other Departments has been stopped. You are advised that the practice continues and that it is still felt that some action should be taken with a view to putting a stop to the practice of appointing trained personnel of the Division of Investigation to positions in the Division of Investigations of the Department of the Interior. In this connection, your attention is invited to my memorandum dated August 17, 1934, in which I furnished you with the names of a number of persons formerly employed in this Division who were later employed in the Division of Investigations of the Interior Department. The Division is in receipt of a current inquiry concerning the services of Mr. Rupert A. Sinsal, former Special Agent, who resigned effective October 20th and who apparently is under consideration for appointment in the Division of Investigations, Interior Department. There may be other instances of which this Division is not aware but certainly the Sinsal inquiry is indicative of the continued practice in this respect. As has previously been explained to you, in order to avoid the ruling of the President, the Special Agents resign from the Division of Investigation and within a comparatively short time are given appointments in the Interior Department.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

2 copies
o-2

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

You sent me a memorandum on September 4, outlining certain matters which you thought should be taken up with the Attorney General upon his return.

Item 1 refers to the Reed case, which is being handled.

Item 2 - Reward in the Dillinger case, which has been settled.

Item 3 - What should be done with the relatives of John Dillinger. Do you think that this matter should be pressed at this time?

Item 4 - Retirement privileges desired for the personnel of the Division of Investigation. I have asked the head of the Civil Service Commission for an appointment.

Item 5 - Change of name of Division of Investigation. I think the Attorney will take up this matter at the next Cabinet meeting.

Item 6 - Appointment of your men in other departments. Hasn't this about stopped?

William Stanley (sgd)
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

RECORDED

62-24172-103

NOV 15 1934

7-626

BROOKLYN

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CT:ACS

November 16, 1934.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:-

Mr. Carusi called stating that the Attorney General had agreed to request a change in the name of the Division to Federal Bureau of Investigation. A memorandum is going forward to Judge MacLean to prepare an Executive Order and an accompanying letter to the President.

Mr. Carusi desired to know whether your title should continue Director of Investigation or Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation. I told him I thought the latter would be preferable.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

1 copy

RECORDED

NOV 20 1934

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107 JUL 27 1964

62-24172-104	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 19 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
707	FILE

JEH:HW

November 22, 1934.

Time-12:20 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Carusi telephoned relative to the changing of the Division's name.

Mr. Carusi advised that the Executive Order which created the Division's present name was approved by Congress, and the only way it can be changed is by Congress' approval of another Executive Order changing it to something else, and of course that can't be done until Congress is in session.

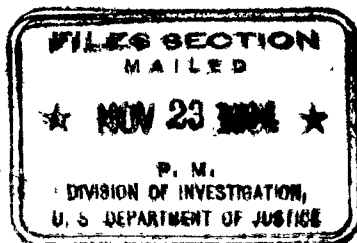
Mr. Carusi stated that the Attorney General was in favor of it, and so were all of them, but that it could not be done at the present time. However, he added that they would have the Executive Order drawn up and signed and waiting for the Congressional session.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-4172-165

NOV 26 1934

JEH:HW

24172-104
December 3, 1934.

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

With reference to the information which you obtained concerning the changing of the name of the National Park Service, will you please prepare a memorandum to Mr. Carusi pointing out how this was done, and suggesting that the same method be followed rather than obtaining a special bill. In other words, the appropriation bill for the Division of Investigation could be changed to read in different language and that would affect the change we desired. This would be a much simpler procedure and would not entail long controversial matters which might arise within either the House of Representatives or the Senate. If we could get the approval of the Attorney General and Mr. Stanley on this, then we should take immediate steps to see the bill is properly drafted to include the change named.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Cowley	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 3, 1934.

Re changing name of ~~National~~ National Park Service.

Mr. Tolson says this was not done by executive order but the new name was included in the appropriation act. Mr. Tolson is endeavoring to get a copy of the act.

hwg

RECORDED & INDEXED

DEC 5 - 1934

62-24172-106

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
DEC 5 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DIRECTOR	FILE

memo - Mr. Tolson
g & H - 12/3/34

Division of Investigation
Changing of name

[PUBLIC—No. 109—73D. CONGRESS]

[H.R. 6951]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior, First Assistant Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$350,685: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the First Assistant Secretary and the Assistant Secretary the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$256,140.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS

For investigating official matters under the control of the Department of the Interior; for protecting timber on the public lands, and

62-24172-107

for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; for protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation; for adjusting claims for swamp lands and indemnity for swamp lands; and for traveling expenses of agents and others employed hereunder, \$362,560, including not exceeding \$20,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and not exceeding \$33,000 for the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motor boats for the use of agents and others employed in the field service.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the department; furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, telegraphing, telephone service, including personal services of temporary or emergency telephone operators; street-car fares for use of messengers not exceeding \$150; expressage, diagrams, awnings, filing devices, typewriters, adding and addressing machines and other labor-saving devices, including the repair, exchange, and maintenance thereof; constructing model and other cases and furniture; postage stamps to prepay postage on foreign mail and for special-delivery and air mail stamps for use in the United States; traveling expenses, including necessary expenses of inspectors and attorneys; fuel and light; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of the department; not exceeding \$500 shall be available for the payment of damages caused to private property by department motor vehicles; purchase and exchange of motor trucks, motorcycles, and bicycles, maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motor trucks, motorcycles, and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; rent of department garage; expense of taking testimony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper practices before the department, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; stationery, including tags, labels, index cards, cloth-lined wrappers, and specimen bags, printed in the course of manufacture, and such printed envelopes as are not supplied under contracts made by the Postmaster General, for the department and its several bureaus and offices, and other absolutely necessary expenses not hereinbefore provided for, \$82,400; and, in addition thereto, sums amounting to \$31,500 for stationery supplies shall be deducted from other appropriations made for the fiscal year 1935, as follows: General Land Office, \$3,500; Geological Survey, \$4,500; Freedmen's Hospital, \$1,000; Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$2,500; Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, \$10,000; Bureau of Reclamation, \$10,000, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; and said sums so deducted shall be credited to and constitute, together with the first-named sum of \$82,400, the total appropriation for contingent expenses for the department and its several bureaus and offices for the fiscal year 1935.

For the purchase or exchange of professional and scientific books, law and medical books, and books to complete broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the department, \$500, and in addition there is hereby made available from any appropriations made for any bureau or office of the department not to exceed the following respective sums: Indian Service, \$500; Office of Education, \$1,800; Bureau of Reclamation, \$2,000; Geological Survey, \$2,000; Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, \$2,000; General Land Office, \$500.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For printing and binding for the Department of the Interior, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, except the Alaska Railroad, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Reclamation, \$123,000, of which \$30,000 shall be for the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, and \$40,000 for the Office of Education, no part of which shall be available for correspondence instruction.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts", approved May 17, 1910 (U.S.C., title 40, sec. 104), including the purchase of periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$8,780, of which amount not to exceed \$5,580 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine Arts, \$300.

Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$9,080.

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, approved February 25, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1300), the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1934 is continued available until June 30, 1935, to be expended under the provisions of the Act of February 25, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1300).

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution providing for the participation of the United States in the celebration in 1929 and 1930 of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the conquest of the Northwest Territory

by General George Rogers Clark and his army, and authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a permanent memorial of the Revolutionary War in the West, and of the accession of the old Northwest to the United States on the site of Fort Sackville, which was captured by George Rogers Clark and his men February 25, 1779", approved May 23, 1928. (45 Stat., pp. 723, 724), as amended by the Act of February 28, 1931 (46 Stat., pp. 1459-1460), the unexpended balances of the appropriations available for this purpose for the fiscal years 1933 and 1934 are hereby continued available until June 30, 1935.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

SALARIES

For Commissioner of the General Land Office and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$542,200, including one clerk of grade 1, clerical, administrative, and fiscal service, who shall be designated by the President, to sign land patents.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For traveling expenses of officers and employees, including employment of stenographers and other assistants when necessary; for separate maps of public-land States and Alaska, including maps showing areas designated by the Secretary of the Interior under the enlarged homestead Acts, prepared by the General Land Office; for the reproduction by photolithography or otherwise official plats of surveys; for expenses of restoration to the public domain of lands in forest reserves and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-reserve purposes; and for expenses of hearings or other proceedings held by order of the General Land Office to determine the character of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with the law, and of hearings in disbarment proceedings, \$16,000.

Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$34,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1934 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1935, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of employees of the field surveying service temporarily detailed to the General Land Office: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for the survey, classification, and sale of the lands and timber of the so-called Oregon and California Railroad lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands: *Provided*.

further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for surveys or resurveys of public lands in any State which, under the Act of August 18, 1894 (U.S.C., title 43, sec. 863), advances money to the United States for such purposes for expenditure during the fiscal year 1935: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended for surveys made under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

For United States maps, prepared in the General Land Office, \$15,000, to be immediately available, all of which maps shall be delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives, except 10 per centum, which shall be delivered to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for official purposes. All maps delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives hereunder shall be mounted with rollers ready for use.

Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices, \$67,500.

Contingent expenses of land offices: For clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the district land offices, including the expenses of depositing public money; traveling expenses of clerks detailed to examine the books and management of district land offices and to assist in the operation of said offices, and for traveling expenses of clerks transferred in the interest of the public service from one district land office to another, \$147,300: *Provided*, That no expenses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SALARIES

For the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$340,075.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For transportation and incidental expenses of officers and clerks of the Bureau of Indian Affairs when traveling on official duty; for telegraph and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, and for other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available, \$18,500.

For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe line, and other transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$643,900: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the service is performed.

For salaries, traveling and incidental expenses of field representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$12,080.

For pay of judges of Indian courts where tribal relations now exist, at rates to be fixed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$13,500.

For pay and expenses of Indian police, including chiefs of police at not to exceed \$70 per month each and privates at not to exceed \$50 per month each, to be employed in maintaining order, and for purchase of equipment and supplies, \$105,650.

For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors and deleterious drugs, including peyote, among Indians, \$47,200.

For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of agency buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$144,110.

Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$275,000 of applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian field service, including the transportation of Indian school pupils: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$150,000 may be used for the purchase and exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and that such vehicles shall be used only for official service, including the transportation of Indian school pupils.

Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$50,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for support of reservation and non-reservation schools, for school and agency buildings, and for conservation of health among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock, or other property of those activities of the Indian Service above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Authorization for attending health and educational meetings: Not to exceed \$7,000 shall be available from applicable funds for expenses (not membership fees) of employees of the Indian Service when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to attend meetings of medical, health, educational, agricultural, forestry, engineering, and industrial associations in the interest of work among the Indians.

INDIAN LANDS

Purchase of land and water rights, and so forth, Pueblo Indians, New Mexico (tribal funds): The unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made, from the trust funds of the several pueblos, for the purchase of land and water rights, purchase of equipment for industrial advancement and fencing, irrigating, and improving lands, are hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1935.

Purchase of land for Navajo Indians (tribal funds): For purchase, or lease pending purchase, of additional land and water rights

for the use and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe as authorized to be acquired by the Act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 899), \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Navajo Tribe: *Provided*, That title to all such lands so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Navajo Tribe, and in purchasing such lands title may be taken, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the surface only.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$109,746.25 contained in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, for payment to the loyal Shawnee Indians in settlement of their claim arising under the twelfth article of the treaty with said Indians proclaimed October 14, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 513), as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of March 4, 1929, and continued available until June 30, 1934, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1935.

Payment to Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For payment to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, of Oklahoma, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$50,000 payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said Indians.

INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of forests, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the education of Indian pupils in forestry schools, and the general administration of forestry and grazing work, including fire prevention and payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires in contravention of law on Indian lands, \$183,510: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses of administration of Indian forest lands from which timber is sold to the extent only that proceeds from the sales of timber from such lands are insufficient for that purpose.

For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of Indian forest lands from which such timber is sold to the extent that the proceeds of such sales are sufficient for that purpose, \$92,000, reimbursable to the United States as provided in the Act of February 14, 1920 (U.S.C., title 25, sec. 413): *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires in contravention of law.

Insect control work, Klamath Indian Reservation, Oregon (tribal funds): For continuation of forest insect control work on the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon, \$10,000, payable from funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of the Klamath Indians.

For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$20,000, together with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made for timber operations and for support and administration purposes may be transferred, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for fire suppression or emergency pre-

vention purposes, and allotments of funds so transferred shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior only after the obligation for the expenditure has been incurred: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures to be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral deposits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., p. 795), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat., p. 312), March 3, 1909 (U.S.C. title 25, sec. 396), and other Acts authorizing the leasing of such lands for mining purposes, \$60,000.

For the purpose of obtaining remunerative employment for Indians, \$37,150.

For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including necessary personnel, traveling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and equipment, \$342,850, of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be used to conduct agricultural experiments and demonstrations on Indian school or agency farms and to maintain a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians.

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, \$325,000, which sum may be used for the purchase of seeds, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, and for advances to Indians having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to enable Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided*, That the expenditures for the purposes above set forth shall be under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for repayment to the United States on or before June 30, 1940, except in the case of loans on irrigable lands for permanent improvement of said lands, in which the period for repayment may run for not exceeding twenty years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That except for expenditures for the benefit of the Pima Indians, not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended on any other one reservation or for the benefit of any other one tribe of Indians: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to make advances from this appropriation to old, disabled, or indigent Indian allottees, for their support, to remain a charge and lien against their lands until paid: *Provided further*, That advances may be made to worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For the construction of homes for individual members of the tribes; the purchase for sale to them of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, building material, and other equipment and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians for their support, and Indians

having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof, the unexpended balances of funds available under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1934, and the Act of June 27, 1932 (47 Stat., p. 335), are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1935: *Provided*, That the expenditures for the purposes above set forth shall be under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for repayment to the United States on or before June 30, 1940, except in the case of loans on irrigable lands for permanent improvement of said lands in which the period for repayment may run for not exceeding twenty years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians for their support, which shall remain a charge and lien against their land until paid: *Provided further*, That advances may be made to worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1935 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be available for the purposes of this paragraph.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

Developing water supply: For developing and conserving water for domestic and stock purposes on lands of the Navajo and Hopi Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, the Papago Indians in Arizona, and the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, including the purchase and installation of pumping machinery, and other necessary equipment, and for operation and maintenance thereof, \$52,810.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian irrigation projects named below, in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Miscellaneous projects, \$10,000; Arizona: Ak Chin, \$3,800; Chiu Chui, \$3,800; Navajo and Hopi, miscellaneous projects, Arizona and New Mexico, \$4,500; California: Coachella Valley, \$1,000; Morongo, \$3,500; Pala and Rincon, \$2,000; Colorado: Southern Ute, \$9,300; Nevada: Walker River, \$6,300; Western Shoshone, \$5,000; New Mexico: Zuni, \$4,800; Washington: Colville, \$4,000;

For necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general administration of Indian irrigation projects, including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental expenses, \$72,000;

In all, for irrigation on Indian reservations, not to exceed \$130,000, reimbursable: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts shall be avail-

able interchangeably, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the necessary expenditures for damages by floods and other unforeseen exigencies, but the amount so interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of all the amounts so appropriated: *Provided further*, That the cost of irrigation projects and of operating and maintaining such projects where reimbursement thereof is required by law shall be apportioned on a per acre basis against the lands under the respective projects and shall be collected by the Secretary of the Interior as required by such law, and any unpaid charges outstanding against such lands shall constitute a first lien thereon which shall be recited in any patent or instrument issued for such lands.

For operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project for the irrigation of Indian lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, \$82,300, reimbursable.

For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the pumping plants and irrigation system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, as provided in the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat., p. 273), \$10,200, reimbursable.

For operation and maintenance of the Ganado irrigation project, Arizona, \$1,800, reimbursable.

Operation and maintenance, pumping plants, San Carlos Reservation, Arizona (tribal funds): For the operation and maintenance of pumping plants for the irrigation of lands on the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona, \$4,370, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Indians of such reservation: *Provided*, That the sum so used shall be reimbursed to the tribe by the Indians benefited, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries in Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, \$11,700, reimbursable.

For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho, \$22,500.

For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase of stored waters, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reservation, Montana, \$13,500, reimbursable.

For maintenance and operation of the Little Porcupine Division, the Big Porcupine Division, and not exceeding four thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar River Division, Fort Peck project, Montana, \$6,500, reimbursable.

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, \$11,000, reimbursable.

For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana, including maintenance assessments payable to the Two Leggings Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch Company, Montana, properly assessable against lands allotted to the Indians irrigable thereunder, \$18,450, reimbursable.

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation system on the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada, \$2,750, reimbursable.

For payment of annual installment of reclamation charges against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands reclamation project, Nevada, \$5,381; and for payment in advance, as provided by district law, of operation and maintenance assessments, including assessments for the operation of drains to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, which district, under contract, is operating the Newlands reclamation project, \$7,519, to be immediately available; in all, \$12,900.

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation system for the Laguna and Acoma Indians in New Mexico, \$2,325, reimbursable.

For operation and maintenance of Hogback irrigation project on that part of the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico under the jurisdiction of the Northern Navajo Agency, \$8,400, reimbursable.

For salaries and all other expenses of the Government engineer and assistants appointed in pursuance to contract executed December 14, 1928, by the Secretary of the Interior with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, \$7,230.

Irrigation systems, Klamath Reservation, Oregon (tribal funds): For improvements, maintenance, and operation of miscellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation, \$2,350, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Klamath Indians in the State of Oregon, said sum, or such part thereof as may be used, to be reimbursed to the tribe under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

For continuing operation and maintenance and betterment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah, authorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., p. 375), \$23,000, reimbursable.

For operation and maintenance, including repairs, of the Toppenish-Simcoe irrigation unit, on the Yakima Reservation, Washington, \$800, reimbursable.

For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the proportionate expense of operation and maintenance of the reservoirs for furnishing stored water to the lands in Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the provisions of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., p. 604), \$9,000.

For the extension of canals and laterals on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, to provide for the irrigation of additional Indian lands, and for the Indians' pro rata share of the cost of the operation and maintenance of canals and laterals and for the Indians' pro rata share of the cost of the Big Bend drainage project on the ceded portion of that reservation, and for continuing the work of constructing an irrigation system within the diminished reservation, including the Big Wind River and Dry Creek Canals, and including the maintenance and operation of completed canals, \$23,500, reimbursable.

EDUCATION

For the support of Indian schools not otherwise provided for, and other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, including tuition for Indian pupils attending public schools, \$3,831,450: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this appropriation may be used for the support and education of deaf and dumb or

blind, physically handicapped, or mentally deficient Indian children: *Provided further*, That \$4,500 of this appropriation may be used for the education and civilization of the Alabama and Coushatta Indians in Texas: *Provided further*, That not more than \$15,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the tuition of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher educational institutions, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, but formal contracts shall not be required, for compliance with section 3744 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 16), for payment of tuition of Indian pupils attending public schools, higher educational institutions, or schools for the deaf and dumb, blind, physically handicapped, or mentally deficient.

Support of Indian schools from tribal funds: For the support of Indian schools, and other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, other than among the Five Civilized Tribes, there shall be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (U.S.C., Supp. VI, title 25, sec. 155a), not more than \$509,550, including not to exceed \$15,000 from trust funds of the Red Lake Indians; for tuition and other educational purposes in the Choctaw Nation, \$40,000; for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children enrolled in the public schools of the State of Minnesota, \$48,000, payable from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., p. 645); in all, \$597,550.

Education, Osage Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$2,000, payable from funds held in trust by the United States for the Osage Tribe.

For subsistence of pupils retained in Government boarding schools of all classes during summer months, \$45,000.

For collection and transportation of pupils to and from Indian and public schools, and for placing school pupils, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of white families qualified to give them moral, industrial, and educational training, \$60,000.

For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of buildings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$272,000.

For support and education of Indian pupils at the following nonreservation boarding schools in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Phoenix, Arizona: For five hundred pupils, including not to exceed \$1,500 for printing and issuing school paper, \$153,610; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$23,540; in all, \$177,150;

Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For six hundred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$199,870; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$18,540; in all, \$218,410;

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For six hundred pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper, \$184,145; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs

and improvements, including necessary drainage work, \$22,540; in all, \$206,685;

Pipestone, Minnesota: For two hundred and fifty pupils, \$73,680; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$14,690; in all, \$88,370;

Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$145,995; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$14,630; in all, \$160,625;

Albuquerque, New Mexico: For six hundred and fifty pupils, \$202,935; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$22,520; in all, \$225,455;

Santa Fe, New Mexico: For four hundred and fifty pupils, \$147,610; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$14,540; in all, \$162,150;

Charles H. Burke School, Fort Wingate, New Mexico: For five hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$164,060; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$19,620; in all, \$183,680;

Bismarck, North Dakota: For one hundred pupils, \$32,755; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$6,700; in all, \$39,455;

Wahpeton, North Dakota: For three hundred pupils, \$88,590; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$10,700; in all, \$99,290;

Chilocco, Oklahoma: For six hundred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$201,000; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$21,580; in all, \$222,580;

Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Oklahoma: For three hundred and fifty orphan Indian children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class, to be conducted as an industrial school under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$104,070; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$11,700; in all, \$115,770: *Provided*, That of the balance remaining to the credit of the Cherokee Nation, not to exceed \$154.20 is authorized to be expended in the purchase of additional land for the Sequoyah Orphan Training School;

Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and sixty-five pupils, \$52,485; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$5,740; in all, \$58,225;

Euchee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils, \$36,060; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$5,750; in all, \$41,810;

Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and thirty-five pupils, \$42,500; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$5,740; in all, \$48,240;

Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and seventy-five pupils, \$55,595; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$5,730; in all, \$61,325;

Wheelock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and thirty pupils, \$40,730; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$5,750; in all, \$46,480;

Chemawa, Salem, Oregon: For three hundred pupils, including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$97,120; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$14,620; in all, \$111,740;

Flandreau, South Dakota: For four hundred and fifty pupils, \$145,275; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$14,540; in all, \$159,815;

Pierre, South Dakota: For two hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$67,450; for pay of superintendents, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$11,540; in all, \$78,990;

Tomah, Wisconsin: For two hundred pupils, \$60,230; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$13,680; in all, \$73,910;

In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools, not to exceed \$2,513,680: *Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures for similar purposes in the various boarding schools named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said boarding schools or for any particular item within any boarding school. Any such interchanges shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

For aid to the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$394,000, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be subject to the limitation in section 1 of the Act of May 25, 1918 (U.S.C., title 25, sec. 297), limiting the expenditure of money to educate children of less than one fourth Indian blood: *Provided further*, That of this appropriation not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended in the printing and issuance of a paper devoted to Indian education, which paper shall be printed at an Indian school; not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, in part payment of truancy officers in any county or two or more contiguous counties where there are five hundred or more Indian children eligible to attend school, and not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of salaries of public-school teachers, employed by the State or county, in special Indian day schools in full-blood Indian communities, where there are not adequate white day schools available for their attendance.

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the agreement made and entered into September 26, 1876, and ratified February 28, 1877 (19 Stat., p. 254), \$301,835.

Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion and under his direction, to provide for support and education of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of pupils to and from industrial boarding schools in Alaska; erection, purchase, repair, and rental of school buildings, including purchase of necessary lands; textbooks and industrial apparatus; pay and necessary traveling

expenses of superintendents, teachers, physicians, and other employees; repair, equipment, maintenance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, including \$285,600 for salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$17,500 for traveling expenses, \$180,500 for equipment, supplies, fuel, and light, \$23,000 for repairs of buildings, \$63,000 for freight and operation and repair of vessels, \$1,000 for rentals, and \$2,000 for telephone and telegraph; total, \$572,600, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the amounts appropriated for the various items in this paragraph shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included in this paragraph, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency and then only upon the written order of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That of said sum not exceeding \$5,800 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

For conservation of health among Indians, including equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; and not exceeding \$1,000 for printing and binding circulars and pamphlets for use in preventing and suppressing trachoma and other contagious and infectious diseases, \$2,981,040, and in addition thereto not to exceed \$75,000 of the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1934 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1935, including not to exceed the sum of \$2,329,800 for the following-named hospitals and sanatoria:

Arizona: Indian Oasis Hospital, \$21,610; Kayenta Sanatorium, \$42,360; Fort Defiance Sanatorium and Southern Navajo General Hospital, \$98,870; Phoenix Sanatorium, \$70,070; Pima Hospital, \$25,510; Truxton Canyon Hospital, \$11,045; Western Navajo Hospital, \$34,650; Chin Lee Hospital, \$11,520; Fort Apache Hospital, \$25,410; Havasupai Hospital, \$4,710; Hopi Hospital, \$37,750; Leupp Hospital, \$24,550; San Carlos Hospital, \$17,900; Tohatchi Hospital, \$12,540; Colorado River Hospital, \$21,875; San Xavier Sanatorium, \$35,440; Phoenix Hospital, \$29,780; Winslow Sanatorium, \$36,950; California: Hoopa Valley Hospital, \$23,250; Soboba Hospital, \$18,885; Fort Bidwell Hospital, \$18,870; Fort Yuma Hospital, \$13,160;

Colorado: Ute Mountain Hospital, \$14,230; Edward T. Taylor Hospital, \$23,730;

Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, \$78,850; Fort Hall Hospitals, \$15,350;

Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium, \$68,300;

Minnesota: Pipestone Hospital, \$20,910;

Mississippi: Choctaw Hospital, \$25,565;

Montana: Blackfeet Hospital, \$23,520; Fort Peck Hospital, \$20,990; Crow Agency Hospital, \$22,850; Fort Belknap Hospital, \$28,530; Tongue River Hospital, \$28,550;

Nebraska: Winnebago Hospital, \$36,780;

Nevada: Carson Hospital, \$21,570; Walker River Hospital, \$19,525; Western Shoshone Hospital, \$11,300;

New Mexico: Albuquerque Sanatorium, \$95,050; Jicarilla Hospital and Sanatorium, \$55,750; Mescalero Hospital, \$18,720; Eastern Navajo Hospital, \$15,870; Northern Navajo Hospital, \$27,285; Taos Hospital, \$13,990; Zuni Sanatorium, \$51,330; Albuquerque Hospital, \$47,260; Charles H. Burke Hospital, \$7,440; Santa Fe Hospital, \$37,840; Toadlena Hospital, \$10,845;

North Carolina: Cherokee Hospital, \$9,405;

North Dakota: Turtle Mountain Hospital, \$35,380; Fort Berthold Hospital, \$17,230; Fort Totten Hospital, \$21,670; Standing Rock Hospital, \$26,340;

Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, \$33,940; Choctaw and Chickasaw Sanatorium, \$51,310; Shawnee Sanatorium, \$85,260; Claremore Hospital, \$31,870; Clinton Hospital, \$18,970; Pawnee and Ponca Hospital, \$27,900; Kiowa Hospital, \$77,250;

South Dakota: Crow Creek Hospital, \$20,260; Pine Ridge Hospitals, \$40,660; Rosebud Hospital, \$26,450;

Utah: Uintah Hospital, \$13,955;

Washington: Yakima Sanatorium, \$37,960; Tacoma Sanatorium, \$188,810; Tulalip Hospital, \$9,410;

Wisconsin: Hayward Hospital, \$28,265; Tomah Hospital, \$25,490;

Wyoming: Shoshone, \$23,380;

Provided, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures in the various hospitals named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said hospitals or for any particular item within any hospital, and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the Annual Budget: *Provided further*, That nonreservation boarding schools receiving specific appropriations shall contribute on a per diem basis for the hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located at such schools and supported from this appropriation;

For a clinical survey of tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, \$20,000: *Provided*, That in conducting such survey the cooperation of such State and other organizations engaged in similar work shall be enlisted wherever practicable and where services of physicians, nurses, or other persons are donated their travel and other expenses may be paid from this appropriation.

Support of hospitals, Chippewas in Minnesota (tribal funds): For support of hospitals maintained for the benefit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, \$121,490, payable from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of said Indians arising under section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., p. 645).

There shall be available for health work among the several tribes of Indians not exceeding \$125,000 of the tribal trust funds authorized elsewhere in this Act for support of Indians and administration of Indian property:

Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, and under his direction through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to provide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska; erection, purchase, repair, rental, and equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical apparatus; pay and necessary traveling expenses of physicians, nurses, and other employees, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, \$263,555, to be available immediately.

GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property, including pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty provisions, \$1,624,040.

Fulfilling treaties with Indians: For the purpose of discharging obligations of the United States under treaties and agreements with various tribes and bands of Indians as follows:

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana (article 7, treaty of May 10, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877), \$67,400;

Pawnees, Oklahoma (articles 3 and 4, treaty of September 24, 1857, and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$49,175;

Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota (articles 8 and 13, treaty of April 29, 1868, 15 Stat., p. 635, and Act of February 28, 1877, 19 Stat., p. 254), \$401,200.

In all, for said treaty stipulations, not to exceed \$517,775.

For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed the following sums, respectively:

Arizona: Colorado River, \$3,000; Fort Apache, \$18,355; San Carlos, \$41,505; Truxton Canyon, \$8,690; in all, \$71,550;

California: Mission, \$5,000;

Colorado: Consolidated Ute (Southern Ute, \$15,000; Ute Mountain, \$15,000); in all, \$30,000;

Idaho: Fort Hall, \$9,285;

Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$2,000;

Minnesota: Red Lake, \$39,405; Consolidated Chippewa, \$5,000, to be used for establishing a system of cooperative marketing for Indian crops, including wild rice, berries, fish, and furs; in all, \$44,405;

Montana: Blackfeet, \$2,500; Flathead, \$10,000; in all, \$12,500;

North Carolina: Cherokee, \$8,000;

Oregon: Klamath, \$46,550;

South Dakota: Cheyenne River, \$69,235;

Washington: Puyallup, \$1,000 for upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery; Taholah (Quinalt), \$1,000; in all, \$2,000;

Wisconsin: Keshena, \$56,310, including \$10,000 for monthly allowances, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to such old and indigent members of the Menominee Tribe as it is impracticable to place in the home for old

and indigent Menominee Indians, and who reside with relatives or friends;

In all, not to exceed \$356,835.

Support of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds): For general support, administration of property, and promotion of self-support among the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, \$71,100, to be paid from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of said Indians, arising under section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota", approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., p. 645): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000 of the foregoing amount may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in aiding indigent Chippewa Indians upon the condition that any funds used in support of a member of the tribe shall be reimbursed out of and become a lien against any individual property of which such member may now or hereafter become seized or possessed, the two preceding requirements not to apply to any old, infirm, or indigent Indian, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation and one mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations at salaries at the rate heretofore paid for the said governor and said chief, and \$4,000 for the said mining trustee, and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract approved by the President under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be determined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, not to exceed \$2,500 each.

There is hereby authorized to be expended, out of any money now standing to the credit of the Seminole Nation of Indians in the Treasury of the United States, the sum of not exceeding \$5,000 to be paid, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to attorneys for said Seminole Nation of Indians employed under the authority of the Act of Congress approved May 20, 1924 (43 Stat., pp. 133-134), the payments to be made in such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the attorneys for such proper and necessary expenses as may have been incurred or may be incurred in the investigation of records and preparation, institution and prosecution of suits of the Seminole Nation of Indians against the United States under the above-mentioned Act of May 20, 1924: *Provided further*, That the claims of the attorneys shall be filed by said attorneys with the Secretary of the Interior and shall be accompanied by the attorneys' itemized and verified statement of the expenditures for expenses and by proper vouchers, and that the claims so submitted shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That any sums allowed and paid under this Act to the attorneys shall be reimbursable to the credit of the Seminole Nation out of any amount or amounts which may hereafter be decreed by the Court of Claims to said attorneys for their services and expenses in connection

with the Seminole tribal claims and suits under the above-mentioned Act of May 20, 1924.

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other matters, and pay of tribal officers; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles, \$109,220, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

For traveling and other expenses of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations, or representatives thereof, when engaged on business of the tribes, including visits to Washington, District of Columbia, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That not more than \$5,000 shall be expended from the funds of any one tribe or band of Indians for the purposes herein specified.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Shiprock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico, including the purchase of machinery, \$20,000, reimbursable: *Provided*, That other than for supervision and engineering only. Indian labor shall be employed for such maintenance and repair work.

ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February 19, 1831, 4 Stat., p. 442), \$6,000.

For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support for light horsemen (article 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

To carry out the provisions of the Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., p. 1109), \$1,000, in final settlement of the amount, \$141,000, found due and heretofore approved for the Saint Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, whose names appear on the final roll prepared by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., pp. 582-605), and contained in House

Document Numbered 1663, said sum of \$1,000 to be expended in the purchase of land or for the benefit of said Indians by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the per capita share of any of said Indians under this appropriation may be paid in cash.

When, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, it is necessary for accomplishment of the purposes of appropriations herein made for the Indian field service, such appropriations shall be available for purchase of ice, rubber boots for use of employees, for travel expenses of employees on official business, and for the cost of packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station.

The appropriations for education of natives of Alaska and medical relief in Alaska shall be available for the payment of traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Washington, to their posts of duty in Alaska, and of traveling expenses, packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station within Alaska, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The following sums are appropriated out of the special fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the Act of June 17, 1902, and therein designated "the reclamation fund", to be available immediately:

Salaries: For the Commissioner of Reclamation and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$86,850; for office expenses in the District of Columbia, \$15,000; in all, \$101,850;

Administrative provisions and limitations: For all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., p. 388), and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures from said fund are authorized, including not to exceed \$156,000 for personal services and \$15,000 for other expenses in the office of the chief engineer, \$20,000 for telegraph, telephone, and other communication service, \$5,000 for photographing and making photographic prints, \$41,250 for personal services, and \$10,000 for other expenses in the field legal offices; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; not to exceed \$18,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding; purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use by employees; maintenance and operation of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$35,000 for purchase and exchange of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; payment of damages caused to the owners of lands or other private property of any kind by reason of the operations of the United States, its officers or employees, in the survey, construction, operation, or maintenance of irrigation works, and which may be compromised by agreement between the claimant and the Secretary of the Interior; or such officers as he may designate;

payment for official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones installed in private houses when authorized under regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior; not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses, except membership fees, of attendance, when authorized by the Secretary, upon meetings of technical and professional societies required in connection with official work of the bureau; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part of said appropriations may be used for maintenance of headquarters for the Bureau of Reclamation outside the District of Columbia except for an office for the chief engineer and staff and for certain field officers of the division of reclamation economics: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior in his administration of the Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to contract for medical attention and service for employees and to make necessary pay-roll deductions agreed to by the employees therefor: *Provided further*, That no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due from said lands to the United States;

Examination and inspection of projects: For examination of accounts and inspection of the works of various projects and divisions of projects operated and maintained by irrigation districts or water users' associations, and bookkeeping, accounting, clerical, legal, and other expenses incurred in accordance with contract provisions for the repayment of such expenses by the districts or associations, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1934 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1935;

Operation and maintenance of reserved works: For operation and maintenance of the reserved works of a project or division of a project when irrigation districts, water-users' associations, or Warren Act contractors have contracted to pay in advance but have failed to pay their proportionate share of the cost of such operation and maintenance, to be expended under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1934 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1935;

Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and maintenance, \$37,200: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1935 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Orland project, California: For operation and maintenance, \$33,500;

Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, \$26,100; Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, reserved works, \$11,200: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1935 for the operation of the commercial system; and not to exceed \$100,000 from power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1935 for continuation of construction, south side division;

North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed \$60,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1935 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation and maintenance, \$305,000;

Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance, \$9,300;

Vale project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance, \$13,900;

Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and maintenance, \$40,900: *Provided*, That revenues received from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

Yakima project, Washington: For operation and maintenance, \$246,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1935 for operation and maintenance of the power system;

Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, \$23,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1935 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, Willwood division, \$12,100: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1935 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Secondary and economic investigations: For cooperative and general investigations, including investigations necessary to determine the economic conditions and financial feasibility of projects and investigations and other activities relating to the reorganization, settlement of lands, and financial adjustments of existing projects, including examination of soils, classification of land, land-settlement activities, including advertising in newspapers and other publications, and obtaining general economic and settlement data, not to exceed \$50,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for these purposes for the fiscal year 1934 shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1935: *Provided*, That the expenditures from this appropriation for any reclamation project shall be considered as supplementary to the appropriation for that project and shall be accounted for and returned to the reclamation fund as other expenditures under the Reclamation Act: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigation;

¹ So in original.

Giving information to settlers: For the purpose of giving information and advice to settlers on reclamation projects in the selection of lands, equipment, and livestock, the preparation of land for irrigation, the selection of crops, methods of irrigation and agricultural practice, and general farm management, the cost of which shall be charged to the general reclamation fund and shall not be charged as a part of the construction or operation and maintenance cost payable by the water users under the projects; the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1934 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1935;

Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1935, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year 1935 exceed the whole amount in the "reclamation fund" for the fiscal year;

Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said projects, except that should existing works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods or other unusual conditions an amount sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become available for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary of the Interior;

Total, from reclamation fund, \$860,750.

To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and California, subject only to section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes", approved January 21, 1927 (44 Stat., p. 1010), the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1934 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1935.

No part of any appropriation in this Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for investigations to determine the economic and/or financial feasibility of any new reclamation project.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SALARIES

For the Director of the Geological Survey and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$112,500;

GENERAL EXPENSES

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, including not to exceed \$30,000 for the purchase and exchange, and not to exceed \$50,000 for the hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and

horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use only by geologists, topographers, engineers, and land classifiers, and the Geological Survey is authorized to exchange unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carrying and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new freight-carrying vehicles, and including not to exceed \$3,000 for necessary traveling expenses of the director and members of the Geological Survey acting under his direction, for attendance upon meetings of technical, professional, and scientific societies when required in connection with the authorized work of the Geological Survey, to be expended under the regulations from time to time prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and under the following heads:

Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, \$112,140, and in addition thereto not to exceed \$50,000 of the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1934 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1935, of which amount not to exceed \$105,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$143,800 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the various portions of the United States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto, \$289,440, of which not to exceed \$236,440 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Volcanologic surveys: For volcanologic surveys, measurements, and observatories in Hawaii, including subordinate stations elsewhere, \$6,030;

Mineral resources of Alaska: For continuation of the investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska, \$29,150, to be available immediately, of which amount not to exceed \$14,400 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining the water supply of the United States, the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells, and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources, \$301,130, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1934 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1935; for operation and maintenance of the Lees Ferry, Arizona, gaging station, and other base gaging stations in the Colorado River drainage, \$36,520; in all, \$337,650, of which amount not to exceed \$124,540 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of general water-resource investigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceed-

ing 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*, That \$375,890 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Classification of lands: For the examination and classification of lands with respect to mineral character, water resources, and agricultural utility as required by the public land laws and for related administrative operations; for the preparation and publication of land classification maps and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior; and for performance of work of the Federal Power Commission, \$89,700, of which amount not to exceed \$78,750 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and binding, \$69,800, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1934 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1935; for preparation of illustrations, \$15,000; and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, \$78,390; in all, \$163,190;

Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (U.S.C., title 48, sec. 435), October 2, 1917 (U.S.C., title 30, sec. 141), February 25, 1920 (U.S.C., title 30, sec. 181), and March 4, 1921 (U.S.C., title 48, sec. 444); and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves; and for every other expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, expenses of travel and subsistence, the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$173,700, of which amount not to exceed \$52,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

During the fiscal year 1935 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific and technical investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Geological Survey on scientific and technical investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau and which it is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, transfer to the Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Geological Survey for the performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made: *Provided*, That any sums transferred by any department or independent establishment of the Government to the Geological Survey for cooperative work in connection with this appropriation may be expended in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended: *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated for the Geological Survey for cooperative work may be utilized prior to July 1, 1934, as required to enable the Geological Survey to continue its cooperative work pending reimbursement from cooperative agencies, the amount so utilized to be repaid to the appropriation from which advanced;

During the fiscal year 1935, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy is

authorized to furnish aerial photographs required for mapping projects, insofar as the furnishing of such photographs will be economical to the Federal Government and does not conflict with military or naval operations or the other parts of the regular training program of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps flying services, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to reimburse the War or Navy Department for the cost of making the photographs, such cost to be confined to the actual cost of gasoline, oil, film, paper, chemicals, and the labor performed in developing the photographic negatives and the printing of copies of photographs, and the per diem expenses of the personnel authorized by law, together with such incidental expenses as care and minor repairs to plane and transportation of personnel to and from projects, and the War Department or the Navy Department, on request of the Department of the Interior, is authorized to furnish copies to any State, county, or municipal agency cooperating with the Federal Government in the mapping project for which the photographs were taken. In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological Survey is authorized to contract with civilian aerial photographic concerns for the furnishing of such photographs;

Appropriations herein made shall be available for payment of the costs of packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior;

Total, United States Geological Survey, \$1,313,500.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS

Salaries: For the Director of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including accounting services in checking and verifying the accounts and records of the various operators, licensees, and permittees conducting utilities and other enterprises within the national parks and monuments, and including the services of specialists and experts for investigations and examinations of lands to determine their suitability for national park and national monument purposes and members of the commission appointed under the provisions of the Act of February 21, 1925 (43 Stat., p. 959): *Provided*, That such specialists and experts may be employed for temporary service at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior to correspond to those established by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and without reference to the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, \$148,390, of which amount not to exceed \$20,720 may be expended for the services of field employees engaged in examination of lands and in developing the educational work of the Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations.

General expenses: For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the office of the Director of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations not herein provided for, in-

cluding traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic supplies, prints, and motion-picture films, necessary expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, and necessary expenses of field employees engaged in examination of lands and in developing the educational work of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, \$24,500: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of field employees in attendance at such meetings, when authorized by the Secretary, shall be paid from the various park and monument appropriations.

Acadia National Park, Maine: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including \$3,000 for George B. Dorr as superintendent, \$3,000 for temporary clerical services for investigation of titles and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the United States for inclusion in the Acadia National Park, and not exceeding \$1,800 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$41,470.

Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$300 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with the general park work, \$10,490.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$800 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$52,330.

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$800 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$48,190.

General Grant National Park, California: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$400 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicle, \$11,750.

Glacier National Park, Montana: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including necessary repairs to the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the various points in the boundary line of the Glacier National Park and the international boundary, including not exceeding \$750 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$151,660.

Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,000 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$102,400.

Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$700 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying

vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$15,620.

Proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina and Tennessee: For administration and protection of the portion of the area of such proposed park the title of which has been vested in the United States under the provisions of section 3 of the Act of May 22, 1926 (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 403b), including not to exceed \$300 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with such work, \$22,270.

Hawaii National Park: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$800 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$35,350.

Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including not exceeding \$700 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$64,330.

Lassen Volcanic National Park, California: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$700 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$20,860.

Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$700 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$39,760.

Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska: For administration, protection, and maintenance, \$22,270.

Mount Rainier National Park, Washington: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,500 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$107,730.

Platt National Park, Oklahoma: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$300 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$19,150.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,200 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$73,370.

Sequoia National Park, California: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,200 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$86,700.

Proposed Shenandoah National Park, Virginia: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$400 for

the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$27,680: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure in advance of the acceptance on behalf of the United States of title to a minimum area of one hundred and sixty thousand acres of land within the proposed Shenandoah National Park, as prescribed in the Act approved February 4, 1932, (U.S.C., Supp. VI, title 16, secs. 403b, 403d; Act of February 4, 1932, 47 Stat. 37).

Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$250 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$14,020.

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$5,700 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, not exceeding \$8,400 for maintenance of the road in the national forest leading out of the park from the east boundary, not exceeding \$7,500 for maintenance of the road in the national forest leading out of the park from the south boundary, and including feed for buffalo and other animals and salaries of buffalo keepers, \$348,490.

Yosemite National Park, California: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,800 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, not exceeding \$2,000 for maintenance of the road in the Stanislaus National Forest connecting the Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road near Mather Station, and including necessary expenses of a comprehensive study of the problems relating to the use and enjoyment of the Yosemite National Park and the preservation of its natural features, \$250,070.

Zion National Park, Utah: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$700 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$35,940.

National monuments: For administration, protection, maintenance, and preservation of national monuments, including not exceeding \$2,100 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the custodians and employees in connection with general monument work, \$82,760.

National historical parks and monuments: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$77,350.

Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires in national parks: For reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of equipment in national parks or national monuments that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable causes during

the fiscal year 1935, and for fighting or emergency prevention of forest fires in national parks or other areas administered by the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, or fires that endanger such areas, \$25,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1934 is continued available during the fiscal year 1935, together with not to exceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior from the various appropriations for national parks and national monuments herein contained, any such diversions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the various national parks or areas administered by the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior, and then only after the obligation for the expenditure has been incurred.

Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree diseases, including necessary personnel and equipment for such work; and for fire-prevention measures, including necessary personnel and fire-prevention equipment, \$69,600.

For salaries of commissioners in Crater Lake, Glacier, Hawaii, Lassen Volcanic, Mesa Verde, Mount Rainier, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia and General Grant, Yellowstone, and Yosemite National Parks, \$17,750, which shall be in lieu of all fees and compensation heretofore authorized.

National military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$160,030.

National Military Monuments: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$33,770.

The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in one fund for the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations.

Appropriations made for the national parks, national monuments, and other reservations under the jurisdiction of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, shall be available for the giving of educational lectures therein.

Salaries and general expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public buildings, monuments, memorials, and grounds in the District of Columbia under the jurisdiction of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, including the Arlington Memorial Bridge, the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), and including the pay and allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended, of the police force of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, and the purchase, at not to exceed \$1,500, operation, maintenance, repair, exchange, and storage of revolvers, bicycles, motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, ammunition, uniforms, and equipment necessary for this force; per diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director, not exceeding current rates for similar services in

the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of buildings; traveling expenses and car fare; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; not exceeding \$13,000 for uniforms for employees; and the maintenance, repair, exchange, storage, and operation of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$4,000,000, of which amount not to exceed \$3,114,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, and of this latter amount not to exceed \$66,330 shall be available for personal services, without reference to civil service rules, incident to moving various executive departments and establishments in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of space.

Salaries and Expenses, Public Buildings Outside the District of Columbia: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including improvement, repair, cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, personal services at rates of compensation not in excess of the rates current in the place where such services are employed, and every expenditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of public buildings outside of the District of Columbia under the jurisdiction of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, \$78,590.

Hereafter the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations shall be known as the "National Park Service", and appropriations herein made for the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations shall be available to the National Park Service, and the services of the Director and personnel of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations shall be continued in the National Park Service under their present appointments.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

SALARIES

For the Commissioner of Education and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$220,500.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For necessary traveling expenses of the commissioner and employees acting under his direction, including attendance at meetings of educational associations, societies, and other organizations; for compensation, not to exceed \$500, of employees in field service; for purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing the same; and other expenses not herein provided for, \$12,500.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries;

to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure", approved February 23, 1917 (U.S.C., title 20, secs. 11-18), in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii", approved March 10, 1924 (U.S.C., title 20, sec. 29), \$30,000.

Cooperative Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons Disabled in Industry: For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment", approved June 2, 1920 (U.S.C., title 29, sec. 35), as amended by the Act of June 5, 1924 (U.S.C., title 29, sec. 31), and the Acts of June 9, 1930, and June 30, 1932 (U.S.C., Supp. VI, title 29, secs. 31-40), \$1,097,000.

Salaries and expenses: For making studies, investigations, and reports regarding the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their placements in suitable or gainful occupations, and for the administrative expenses of said Board incident to performing the duties imposed by the Act of June 2, 1920 (U.S.C., title 29, sec. 35), as amended by the Act of June 5, 1924 (U.S.C., title 29, sec. 31), and the Acts of June 9, 1930, and June 30, 1932 (U.S.C., Supp. VI, title 29, secs. 31, 40), including salaries of such assistants, experts, clerks, and other employees, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as the Board may deem necessary, actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the members of the Board and by its employees, under its orders; including attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations, rent and equipment of offices in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference, law books, and periodicals; newspapers not to exceed \$50, stationery, typewriters and exchange thereof, miscellaneous supplies, postage on foreign mail, printing and binding, and all other necessary expenses, \$58,000, of which amount not to exceed \$48,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Cooperative vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia: For personal services, printing and binding, travel and subsistence, and payment of expenses of training, placement, and other phases of rehabilitating, disabled residents of the District of Columbia under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia", approved February 23, 1929 (U.S.C., Supp. VI, title 29, secs. 47-47e), \$15,000.

For extending to Puerto Rico the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure", approved February 23, 1917 (U.S.C., title 20, secs. 11-18), in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of certain laws relating to vocational education and civilian rehabilitation to Puerto Rico", approved March 3, 1931

(U.S.C., title 20, secs. 11-18; title 29, secs. 31-35; U.S.C., Supp. VI, title 20, sec. 30), \$105,000.

Appropriations available to the Federal Board for Vocational Education for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations which in the discretion of the board are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 407 of title IV of part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, as amended, Executive Order Numbered 6586, dated February 6, 1934, revoking section 18 of Executive Order Numbered 6166, dated June 10, 1933, shall take effect on the date of approval of this Act.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Salaries of the governor and of the secretary \$14,040.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the offices of the governor and of the secretary of the Territory, clerk hire, not to exceed \$7,740; janitor service for the governor's office and the executive mansion, not to exceed \$2,870; traveling expenses of the governor while absent from the capital on official business and of the secretary of the Territory while traveling on official business under direction of the governor; repair and preservation of governor's house and furniture; for care of grounds and purchase of necessary equipment; stationary,¹ lights, water, and fuel; in all, \$14,720, to be expended under the direction of the governor.

Legislative expenses: For salaries of members, \$19,440; mileage of members, \$9,500; salaries of employees, \$4,680; printing, indexing, comparing proofs, and binding laws, printing, indexing, and binding journals, stationery, supplies, printing of bills, reports, and so forth, \$8,700; in all, \$42,320, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of Alaska.

Reindeer for Alaska: For support of reindeer stations in Alaska and instruction in the care and management of reindeer, including salaries of necessary employees in Alaska, traveling expenses of employees, including expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Washington, to their posts of duty in Alaska, and expenses of packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station within Alaska, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, purchase, erection, and repair of cabins for supervisors, herders, and apprentices, equipment, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses, \$30,520, to be available immediately.

Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation of medical supervisor detailed from Public Health Service, transportation, burial, and other expenses, \$161,600: *Provided*, That authority is granted to the Secretary of the Interior to pay from this appropriation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other contracting institution or institutions, not to exceed \$564 per

¹ So in original.

capita per annum for the care and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1935: *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary of the Interior shall, so soon as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.

For the repair and maintenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered 218, approved June 30, 1932 (Supp. VI, title 48, secs. 321a-321d), \$451,900; for repair and maintenance of Government wharf at Juneau, Alaska, \$100; in all, \$452,000, to be immediately available.

The Alaska Railroad: For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; stores for resale; payment of claims for losses and damages arising from operations, including claims of employees of the railroad for loss and damage resulting from wreck or accident on the railroad, not due to negligence of the claimant; limited to clothing and other necessary personal effects used in connection with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment of amounts due connecting lines under traffic agreements; payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Injury Compensation Act, approved September 7, 1916 (U.S.C., title 5, sec. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided, \$1,000, in addition to all amounts received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1935, to continue available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,400 of this fund shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1935, and no one other than the general manager of said railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than \$5,400: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$9,000 of such fund shall be available for printing and binding.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Salaries of the governor and of the secretary, \$14,220.

For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor for stationery, postage, and incidentals, \$1,000; private secretary to the governor; temporary clerk hire, \$500; for traveling expenses of the governor while absent from the capital on official business, \$1,250; in all, \$5,490.

Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compensation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27, 1930 (U.S.C., Supp. VI, title 48, sec. 599), \$42,500.

TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to the execution of the Act of March 3, 1917 (U.S.C., title 48, sec. 1391), traveling expenses of officers and employees while absent from place of duty on official business, necessary janitor service, care of Federal grounds, repair and preservation of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of equipment, stationery, lights, water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including not to exceed \$4,000 for purchase, including exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix; \$117,840.

For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant industries and diseases of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000 for purchase, including exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$29,968.

For defraying the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1935, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$90,000, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$82,600; in all, \$172,600: *Provided*, That the amount herein appropriated for each municipal government shall be expended only if an equivalent amount is raised by municipal revenues and applied to the operating costs of the respective government, except that for the fiscal year 1935 the contribution to the municipal governments shall not be less than \$86,000 for the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John and \$78,600 for the municipality of Saint Croix: *Provided further*, That should the revenues of the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, during the fiscal year 1935, exceed \$90,000, and/or the revenues of the municipality of Saint Croix exceed \$82,600, such excess revenues may be expended for municipal improvements and operating costs of the municipalities under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

For such projects for the further development of agriculture and industry, and for promoting the general welfare of the islands as may be approved by the President, including the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of land and the construction of buildings for use in administering the affairs of the islands; the purchase of land for sale as homesteads to citizens of the Virgin Islands; and the making of loans for the construction of buildings,

for the purchase of farming implements and equipment, and for other expenses incident to the cultivation of land purchased for resale as homesteads, \$14,350.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

For support, clothing, and treatment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the Insane of insane persons from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, insane inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military and naval service of the United States, insane civilians in the quartermaster service of the Army, insane persons transferred from the Canal Zone who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, American citizens legally adjudged insane in the Dominion of Canada whose legal residence in one of the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia it has been impossible to establish, insane beneficiaries of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and insane beneficiaries of the United States Veterans' Administration, including not exceeding \$27,000 for the purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent, purchasing agent, and general hospital business, and including not to exceed \$175,000 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, \$1,064,961, including maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at not less than cost), and the proceeds therefrom shall reimburse the appropriation for the institution; and not exceeding \$1,500 of this sum may be expended in the removal of patients to their friends, not exceeding \$1,500 in the purchase of such books, periodicals, and newspapers, as may be required for the purposes of the hospital and for the medical library, and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and return to the hospital of escaped patients: *Provided*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates who are not or who cease to be properly chargeable to Federal maintenance in the institution and in returning them to such places of residence: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking purposes: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1935 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the superintendent, upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, all or part of the estimated or actual cost of such maintenance, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of the care of patients paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon between the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, and the District of Columbia government, department, or

establishments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit on the books of the Treasury Department of the appropriation made for the care and maintenance of the patients at Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the year in which the support, clothing, and treatment is provided, and be subject to requisition by the disbursing agent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illustrative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements, \$119,600.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries: For payment in full or in part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employees of the university, the balance to be paid from privately contributed funds, \$405,000, of which sum not less than \$2,200 shall be used for normal instruction;

General expenses: For equipment, supplies, apparatus, furniture, cases and shelving, stationery, ice, repairs to buildings and grounds, and for other necessary expenses, including reimbursement to the appropriation for Freedmen's Hospital of actual cost of heat and light furnished, \$200,000;

Total, Howard University, \$605,000.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

For officers and employees and compensation for all other professional and other services that may be required and expressly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$187,570; for subsistence, fuel and light, clothing, to include white duck suits and white canvas shoes for the use of internes, and rubber surgical gloves, bedding, forage, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, replacement of X-ray apparatus, furniture, purchase, at not to exceed \$650, of one passenger-carrying automobile, and maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, including not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; and not to exceed \$1,200 for the special instruction of pupil nurses, and other absolutely necessary expenses, \$70,580; in all, for Freedmen's Hospital, \$258,150, of which amount one half shall be chargeable to the District of Columbia and paid in like manner as other appropriations of the District of Columbia are paid.

SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work under the General Land Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Geological Survey, and the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations shall be available for the hire, with or without personal services, of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment.

Approved, March 2, 1934.

February 8, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR TOLSON

The attached requisitions cover the purchase of new electrotype plates for Multigraph machines which will be necessary in effecting the change of name from the "Division of Investigation" to the "Federal Bureau of Investigation".

These plates will take care of all matter printed by the Equipment Section with the exception of letterheads, for which plates will be ordered as soon as necessary information regarding them is received by this Section.

Respectfully,

R. O. Renneberger.

62-24172

62-24172-1055-K

CT:ACS

December 5, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM STANLEY,
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

In connection with the matter of changing the name of the Division of Investigation to "Federal Bureau of Investigation", I was recently informed that this change could not be effected by an Executive Order inasmuch as the previous order showing the name of this service as the Division of Investigation received Congressional approval. Accordingly, it is suggested that appropriate phraseology be drafted to be included in the appropriation for Salaries and Expenses, Division of Investigation, Fiscal Year 1936, which will provide for the changing of the name to "Federal Bureau of Investigation".

For your information, similar action was taken in connection with changing the name of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in the Department of the Interior to "National Park Service". The phraseology utilized in that instance follows:

"Hereafter the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations shall be known as the "National Park Service", and appropriations herein made for the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations shall be available to the National Park Service, and the services of the Director and personnel of the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations shall be continued in the National Park Service under their present appointments."

I will appreciate it if you will take appropriate steps to have the necessary phraseology drafted to change the name of the organization so that such phraseology may be included in the estimates for the coming fiscal year.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

707
DEC 5 1934

Room 1403
370 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

FAP:PS

January 4, 1935.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have your letter of December 29, 1934, concerning several cartoons appearing in the nearest newspapers which were drawn by Nelson Harding and which have for their theme "strengthening of the Federal Secret Service".

Mr. Nelson Harding is on the staff of the New York Evening Journal and not under the jurisdiction of Mr. Jerome J. Karpf, Managing Editor of the New York American.

Several weeks ago I spoke with Mr. A. Spiro, City Editor of the New York Evening Journal, and called this situation to his attention. He in turn took it up with the various editorial writers, and I had occasion to have a conference with him the other day, the substance of which I related to you telephonically several evenings ago. On that occasion, I again discussed with him, diplomatically, having the Division properly designated in both cartoons and editorials appearing in his paper. He told me that he is endeavoring to correct this situation and requested that I call his attention in the future to any instances where in a slip has been made on the part of the editorial staff or by the cartoonists. I shall continue to follow this matter and when I notice a repetition of the error which has been quite common, I shall call it to Mr. Spiro's attention. I feel quite confident that this condition will be rectified.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Incidentally, I did not deem it advisable to talk with Mr. Karpf concerning the designation of our Division inasmuch as I have noticed that in the editorials which appear in his paper, the Division has been properly designated.

Very truly yours,

F. H. FAY
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-24172-108
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 8 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TO: SON
TAMM
LESTER
FILE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 12/5 1934.

To: ☒ Director
☐ Mr. Nathan
☐ Mr. Tamm
☒ Mr. Edwards
☐ Mr. Egan
☐ Mr. Quinn
☐ Mr. Baughman
☐ Mr. Lester
☐ Mr. Glavin
☐ Mr. Tracy
☐ Mr. Billings
☐ Mr. Richmond
☐ Miss Gandy
☐ Mrs. Kelley
☐ Personnel Files
☐ Files
☐ Mr. Renneberger
☐ Miss Sheaffer
☐ Inspector

Mr. Nathan.....
 Mr. Tolson.....
 Mr. Clegg.....
 Mr. Baughman.....
 Chief Clerk.....
 Mr. Coffey.....
 Mr. Cowley.....
 Mr. Edwards.....
 Mr. Egan.....
 Mr. Harbo.....
 Mr. Keith.....
 Mr. Lester.....
 Mr. Quinn.....
 Mr. Schilder.....
 Mr. Tamm.....
 Mr. Tracy.....

See Me

Send File

Page 31

Removed 12/17
To Bureau

Believe we could

insert similar

phraseology in

our appropriation

see that it is done.

JEP

Clyde Tolson.

Stanley
12/5/34
6

CT:ACS

February 11, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR.

HOOVER
NATHAN
TOLSON
EDWARDS
CLEGG
APPEL
BACKUS
BAUGHMAN
BERENS
BLACKBURN
BRYAN
CHAMBERS
COFFEY
DOUGLAS
EGAN
FAGAN
FOXWORTH
GLAVIN
HAIR
HARBO
HINCE
JOSEPH

KENNEDY
LESTER
LISTERMAN
LOWDON
McGARRAGHY
NEWBY
PENNINGTON
QUINN
RENNEBERGER
RICHMOND, E. L.
RICHMOND, L. H.
SCHEIDT
SCHILDER
SEYFARTH ✓
SMITH
SWENSON
TAMM
THOMPSON
TRACY
WARNES
MAIL CLERK
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS

The Division should be referred to hereafter in all correspondence emanating from the Seat of Government as the "Federal Bureau of Investigation".

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172-109
FEB 12 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 11, 1935.

BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 20,
Fiscal Year 1935,
Second Series.

TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:

Please be advised that the title of the Division has been changed, and the service will be known hereafter as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice".

Please keep this in mind in arranging for the insertion of the name of the organization in telephone directories and the placing of it on entrance doors.

The present supply of stationery and other material in your office bearing the designation "Division of Investigation" should be utilized, and material furnished you in the future will bear the new designation.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,

Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-24172-110
FEB 12 1935 P.M.

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

P. O. Box #1987

Pittsburgh, Pa.

February 13, 1935

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Penna. Ave. at 9th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau Bulletin
20 with reference to the designation of a new ti-
tle for the organization.

In connection therewith I shall be
pleased to be advised if it is the Bureau's intention
that the name now on the entrance doors be changed.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Waters
J. J. WATERS
Special Agent in Charge

JJW:IW
66-102

*ack.
2/19
WRG*

RECORDED

FEB 21 1935

62-24172-111

FEB 14 1935 A.M.	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
CHE. CLK. <i>WRG</i>	FILE

01

WS
FIN:FL

February 13, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HINGE
MR. McGARRAGHY
ASSEMBLY SECTION
CARD INDEX SECTION
POSTING SECTION
RECORDING SECTION
TECHNICAL SECTION
TYPING SECTION
STENOGRAPHERS
MESSENGERS

I am in receipt of the following memorandum from the
Director:

"Please be advised that the title of the Division has been
changed, and the service will be known hereafter as the 'Federal
Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice'.

The present supply of stationery and other material in
your office bearing the designation 'Division of Investigation'
should be utilized, and material furnished you in the future will
bear the new designation".

It is requested that the above instructions be rigidly
observed.

Very truly yours,


L. C. Schilder.

co-Division ✓
cc-Mr. Edwards.

RECORDED

FEB 18 1935

62-24172-112
FEB 14 1935
TOLSON

WRG:AS

62-24172-111

February 19, 1935

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 13, 1935, inquiring whether the name on the entrance doors of your office is to be changed to reflect the new name of the Bureau. Please be advised that you should make immediate arrangements to have the new name placed on the doors of your office as well as having the new name placed on the building directory.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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11
11

✓

February 12, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCHNEIDER, APPOINTMENT CLERK

This is to advise you that the official designation of the Division of Investigation has been changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All requests for appointments, and so forth, will therefore use the latter designation in the future, and it will be appreciated if you will issue the necessary instructions to have the letters prepared in your office conform to the new title.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED

62-24172-113
FEB 16 1935
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Approved:

William Stanley,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

CC: Mr. Sornberger
General Agent
Fiscal Control
Miss Waddle

5 copies

c-5

C
O
P
Y

TDQ:A

February 15, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. G. E. STEVART
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I wish that you would make the necessary arrangements through Mr. Little of the Public Parks to have the lettering changed in the Bureau's Exhibit located on the fifth floor of this building, in view of the recent change in the name of the organization. As the exhibit now on display reflects the name of the organization as Division of Investigation in two places, it will be necessary to have new letters made in order to show the correct title.

If you desire any further information with regard to this, I wish that you would consult Mr. Quinn in room 5538.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-29709

RECORDED

62-24172-114

FEB 20 1935

TDQ:A

February 13, 1935

RECORDED

62-24172-115

Mr. O. C. Deway,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Deway:

I have received your communication dated February 5, 1935, in which you suggest that in connection with the selection of a new name that consideration be given to the possibility of canvassing the employees for suggestions.

I want to thank you sincerely for the interest in your work which prompted this suggestion. You, of course, are aware of the fact that the name of this organization has recently been changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

c-1

cc: SAC
OMAHA.

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman..
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

February 5, 1935.

Mr. J. E. Hoover, Director
U.S. Division of Investigation,
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In a recent address before the old Agents now attending school in Washington, D. C. you mentioned that there was being considered a new name for the Division. It has occurred to me that a possible request for a new name from all the employees might produce one that would be distinctive and one that would stand out in the public's mind. Likewise in this connection, there might be a name or slogan that the employees would like to be known by.

I believe it possible that a distinctive word could be "coined" that would adequately fit the work being done by the Division.

Very truly yours,

O. C. Dewey.
O. C. Dewey,
Special Agent.

RECORDED

FEB 21 1935

62-24172-115
VISION OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 16 1935 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOUR

FILE

Ans. 2-13-35
COT

of Federal Bureau of Investigation

RE: New name for the Division.

Agt. Dewey suggests that a distinctive word
could be coined by submitting the subject
to all employees for suggestions.

WRG:ec

February 20, 1935

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company,
725 - 19th Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

This is to advise you that effective immediately the name of this Bureau has been changed from the "Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice" to the "Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice".

It is requested that this change of name be recorded by you for inclusion in any directories subsequently published by your company.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

RECORDED

62-24172-116	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 25 1935 A.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

WRG:at

February 20, 1935.

Mr. T. B. Kingsbury,
Superintendent,
Western Union Telegraph Company,
708 - 14th Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise you that effective immediately the name of this Bureau has been changed from the "Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice" to the "Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice".

It is requested that this change of name be recorded by you for inclusion in any directories subsequently published by your company.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

✓
RECORDED

62-24172-117	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 25 1935	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

02

WRG:ec

February 20, 1935

Washington City News Service,
National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

This is to advise you that effective immediately the name of this Bureau has been changed from the "Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice" to the "Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice".

It is requested that this change of name be recorded by you for inclusion in any directories subsequently published by your company.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

RECORDED

62-24172-118
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 25 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

February 19, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SORNBERGER, APPOINTMENT CLERK.

Please disregard the memorandum written to you under date of February 12, 1935, advising that the official designation of the Division of Investigation had been changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All appointment letters and letters pertaining to personnel matters prepared in your office should be prepared as formerly.

Very truly yours,

W. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Approved:

William Stanley,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

CC: Mr. Sornberger
General Agent
Fiscal Control
Miss Fiddle

5 copies
c-5

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172--119
FEB 25 1935

WRG:at

February 20, 1935.

ms.
Mr. Thomas P. Dowd,
Superintendent,
Postal Telegraph-Cable Company,
Washington Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

✓ This is to advise you that effective immediately the name of this Bureau has been changed from the "Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice" to the "Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice".

It is requested that this change of name be recorded by you for inclusion in any directories subsequently published by your company.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-24172-120

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 25 1935 A.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

WJ
JEN:CMK

February 18, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Time 6:06 PM

Re: New name of Division.

I telephoned Mr. Stanley to explain to him my views with regard to the use of the new name "Federal Bureau of Investigation", before the first of July of this year.

I explained that I had talked with Congressman Oliver regarding the name and he had assured me that the name would be passed on as the phraseology of the bill in this regard would not be changed; that the matter had been brought to a head by the publicity resulting from the hearings on this bill, in which the newspapers had learned of the change, and had published it over the country; that as a result we had received quite a number of inquiries asking what the actual name was. I explained to Mr. Stanley that the use of the name, in my opinion, before July 1st, was a mere technicality which could be overlooked; that as the old name was used in the present appropriation the old name could be used in obtaining money from this appropriation until July 1st; further that we were planning on opening some new offices shortly and it would seem like an unnecessary waste of money to put the old name on the doors etc. now and then change to the new name on July 1st.

Mr. Stanley stated that from a legal standpoint he was afraid there might be some confusion, due to the fact the present appropriation is carried under the old name; further that until the first of July we really were the Division of Investigation and there might be some difficulty in explaining the use of the new name before then to parties receiving letters containing the new name, as these parties would naturally inquire as to the identity of the Bureau and the explanation would involve the fact that it was technically not the Bureau until the first of July.

Mr. Stanley stated that he would like to submit the question to Mr. Holtzoff for his opinion on the legal side before deciding whether it would be advisable to change the name at this time. I stated that I was perfectly willing to abide by Mr. Stanley's opinion and that of Mr. Holtzoff.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

FEB 25 1935

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Backus
Mr. Laughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy

Hand 1 copy

Department of Justice
Washington

February 18, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Don't you think this action is a little premature, since the bill, if enacted into law, will not become effective until the thirtieth of June, next?

I shall be glad to have you phone me about this.

William Stanley

William Stanley,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Backus.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Smith.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEB 27 1935

62-24172-122

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 25 1935 A.M.

TOLSON

CHIEF CLERK

FOUR

W
name
Federal Bureau of Investigation

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:MC

February 20, 1935.

Mr. Nathan ✓
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Backus
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester ✓
Mr. Quinn ✓
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Judge Holtzoff called me on Wednesday morning, concerning the new name of the organization. He stated that he feels that, until Congress passes and the President actually approves the bill containing the new name, all technical and legal papers should carry the title "Division of Investigation".

He feels that, when the President signs the bill, it will be entirely proper to change the name in all instances.

Judge Holtzoff stated that he would prepare a memorandum for Mr. Stanley's signature to you concerning this matter.

RECORDED

Respectfully,

FEB 26 1935
Clyde Tolson.

FEB 27 1935

COPIES DESTROYED

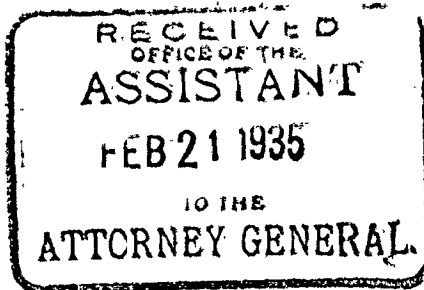
107 JUL 27 1964

TOLSON
FOUR
OFF. CLK.

WILLIAM STANLEY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

AN

Department of Justice
Washington



February 20, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Re: New Name of Division
of Investigation.

The pending appropriation bill for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments for the next fiscal year carries the new title of the Division of Investigation, to wit, "Federal Bureau of Investigation."

This bill has passed the House and is now in the Senate.

Assuming that the bill is not modified on this point during its passage through the Senate and in the Conference Committee, the change of name will become effective as soon as the bill is approved by the President.

Until then it is best to have all formal papers, such as appointments, vouchers, requisitions, contracts, etc., continue to use the name "Division of Investigation."

William Stanley
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

RECORDED

MAR - 1 1935

62-24172-124
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 28 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
OFF. OF TOLSON
TAMM
FOUR
EDWARDS

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Backus.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Smith.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

Appts. attached were
detached & sent to
Mrs. Plummer
W.M.G.
2-26-35

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

POSTAL TELEGRAPH · MACKAY RADIO · COMMERCIAL CABLES ·
ALL AMERICA CABLES

Washington, D.C.
February 28, 1935.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Relative to your letter of February 20, 1935 regarding the change from the "Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice" to the "Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice". The change has been noted and all concerned have been notified.

Thank you for calling this to our attention.

Yours truly

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company

T. P. Dowd
Superintendent

TPD/HBC

RECORDED

MAR 4 1935

62-24172-125	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
MAR 1 1935	
FILED	FILE

CT:MC

March 25, 1935.

Re: Appropriation

Judge Holtzoff called me on Friday afternoon, March 22, stating that the Bureau's appropriation bill had been passed by both Houses and should be signed by the President this week. He stated that just as soon as the Bill is signed we may employ the name "Federal Bureau of Investigation" in all Bureau correspondence.

Judge Holtzoff further informed me that he has been working with General Hines on a bill to furnish insurance benefits to the beneficiaries of agents killed in the line of duty, and that he will forward a final draft of the bill to the Bureau for review. He stated that they have found it desirable to eliminate the disability feature, as they feared the result of the argument which would ensue due to the similarity between such a provision and the awards granted by the Federal Employees' Compensation Commission to employees in connection with total disability incurred in the line of duty. He further stated that this bill would be retroactive to January 1, 1933, which would allow for those cases wherein agents had been killed in line of duty in the Bureau since that time.

The Bill is in the amount of \$10,000. Judge Holtzoff stated that it would be argued before the Bureau of the Budget by General Hines, with his assistance.

Judge Holtzoff stated that he has closely followed up the Bureau of the Budget on the bill which will authorize the settling of claims growing out of our work, in the maximum amount of \$750. He will keep us advised of developments concerning this proposed legislation.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

RECORDED

MAR 29 1955

62-24172-126

EX-111

MAR 22 1951

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

NEED. CLERK

W. J. RAY

FILE

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Calls Received

March 27 1935.

Time 10:00 a.m.

Person calling Bureau of Customs

Referred to Mr. Tolson

Details of call:

Wanted to know if it is true that the
name of this "Division" was changed
last week.

hcb

RECORDED & INDEXED

MAR 29 1935

62-24172-127	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 23 1935 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FOUR	FILE

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Backus	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Smith	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

of Fed. Bureau of Investigation

ay
msl

H

WRO:GJR

March 26, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. C. E. SORNBORGER
APPOINTMENT CLERK

It is desired that all future appointment letters that are prepared for this Bureau, indicate its title as "Federal Bureau of Investigation."

It is believed that the use of this name under such circumstances is now proper, inasmuch as the appropriation bill by which the name of this organization was changed, has been signed by the President. In his memorandum of February 20, 1935, in commenting on this change of name, Mr. Stanley stated the following: "Assuming that the bill is not modified on this point during its passage through the Senate and in the Conference Committee, the change of name will become effective as soon as the bill is approved by the President."

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-4-172-128	
MAR 27 1935 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

WRG:AT

March 29, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Sornborger, Appointment Clerk, called this morning, requesting information as to whether he should refer to this Bureau's appropriation for the fiscal year 1935 as appropriation for "Salaries and Expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation" in the preparation of appointment letters.

Mr. Sornborger was advised that under a decision rendered by Judge Holtzoff of the Department, the Bureau assumed the name, "Federal Bureau of Investigation" immediately upon the signing of the Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1936. He was advised that Judge Holtzoff should be contacted relative to the use of the "Division of Investigation," or "Federal Bureau of Investigation" in appointment letters.

Mr. Sornborger later called me back and advised that Mr. Matchett of the Division of Accounts had advised him that it would be necessary to refer to the 1935 appropriation for this Bureau as "Salaries and Expenses, Division of Investigation."

Respectfully,

W. R. Glavin.

1 copy

RECORDED

APR 5 1935

100-417-129

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

APR 4 1935

SON
ONE
EDWARDS
AIR

ORIGINAL FILED IN

WHS:WJ

RECORDED

April 19, 1935.

62-24172-130

Mr. Alton P. Tidel,
Superintendent of Documents,
United States Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C.

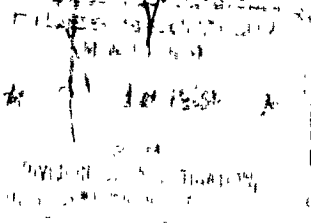
Attention: Library.

Dear Sir:

In response to the request contained in your letter of April 12, 1935, addressed to the Special Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Office of this Bureau, you are advised that the name of this Bureau was changed from "Division of Investigation" to "Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice" effective March 22, 1935, by reason of the approval by the President on that date of the appropriation bill for the Department of Justice, contained in Public Law Number 22.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
EAT:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 13, 1935

Time - 10:41 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Backus
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Mr. Hickey of the Washington Field Office telephoned and advised that the Washington Field Office is in receipt of a letter from the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office requesting to know the exact date when the Division of Investigation was changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I instructed Mr. Hickey to forward this letter to the Chief Clerk's Office of the Bureau for answer.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

RECORDED

APR 23 1935

62-24172-130
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 23 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
CHIEF CLERK
FOUR

Letter to Sup. 4/19/35
WAG

15
ms
ms
RW
mf

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HMcG:PEH

April 12, 1935.

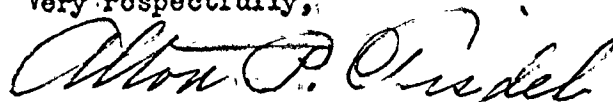
Mr. J. M. Keith, Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington Field Office, Room 5745,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

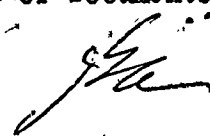
Will you please give us the specific date on
which the name of your bureau was changed from "Investigation
Division" to "Federal Bureau of Investigation".

Please address Library, Office of the Superintendent
of Documents.

Very respectfully,



ALTON P. TISDEL
Superintendent of Documents.



Handwritten:
R/19
4/19/35
WRC

Stamp:
DIVISION OF
APR 20
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FOUR
FILE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 12 1935
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

Handwritten:
62-2472-130

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:ACS

August 12, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:-

I should like to recommend that the appellation
F.B.I. be used in the future in the body of publi-
cations prepared by the Bureau such as the Fugitives
Bulletin, the crime statistics bulletin and the
various memoranda and pamphlets prepared by the
Bureau for distribution. While, of course, the full
name should be used on the frontispiece and cover
of any publication, I think that we can safely
use the initialed designation in the body of such
publications.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

SEP 3 1935

62-24172-131	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 30 1935 M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	OLEGG
EDWARDS	STAT. SECT.
FOUR	SCHLEIDT

"F. B. I."

At last we have a name that lends itself to dignified abbreviation - the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which quite naturally becomes "F. B. I."

In the past our nicknames, which the public are so prone to give us, have been many and varied. "Justice Agents", "D. J. Men", "Government Men" are but a few of them, with the Bureau itself incorrectly referred to as "Crime Bureau", "Identification Bureau" and "Crime Prevention Bureau". The latest appellation, and perhaps the one which has become most widespread, is "G-Man", an abbreviation itself for "Government Man".

But "F. B. I." is the best and one from which we might well choose our motto, for these initials also represent the three things for which the Bureau and its representatives always stand: "Fidelity - Bravery - Integrity".

—Drane Lester.

FILE COPY

1/10/47

W H R 8

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

CT:MAM

Washington, D. C.

August 28, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In a conversation with Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper on Tuesday, he suggested that he felt it might be desirable to change the designation of Special Agent in Charge and possibly call the men in charge of field offices Field Inspectors. He states that this title would give a picture of the duties of these men and would lend dignity to their positions as it would indicate wide experience in the field in investigative matters. He also suggested that it might be well to designate the present Inspectors as Senior Inspectors or to give them a descriptive title such as Inspector of Identification, Inspector of Science, or Director of Pursuit.

I think there is some merit in Mr. Cooper's suggestion with regard to the title of Special Agent in Charge, but I do not feel that the descriptive titles of Inspectors, as indicated, would be at all desirable.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

Take up with Executive Conference.

J. C. H.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

OCT 1 1935

62-24172-131X	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
SEP 30 1935	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	TAMM

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172-132	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
SEP 21 1935 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 20 1935
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

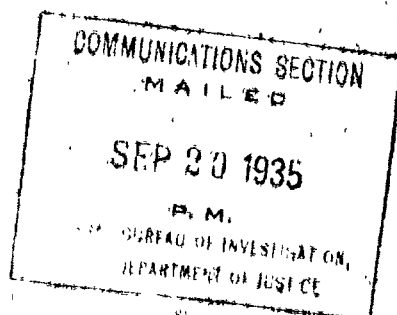
It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

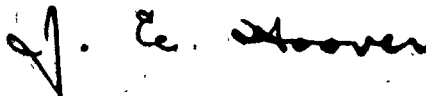
Special Agent in Charge,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

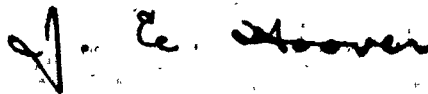
Special Agent in Charge,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:

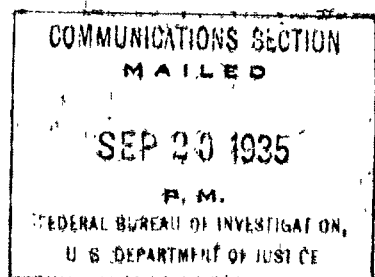
It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

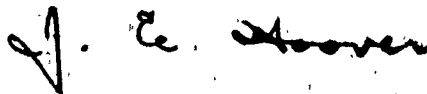
Special Agent in Charge,
Buffalo, New York.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

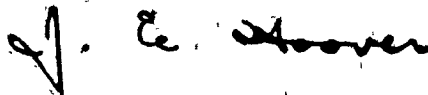
Special Agent in Charge,
Butte, Montana.

Dear Sir:

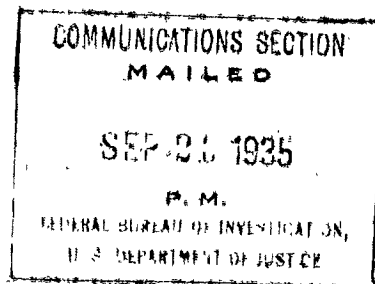
It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Charlotte, North Carolina.

Dear Sir:

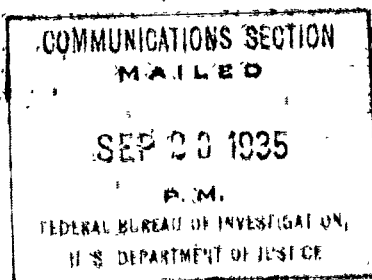
It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

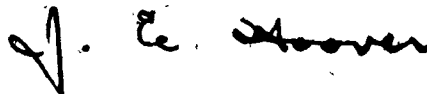
Special Agent in Charge,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

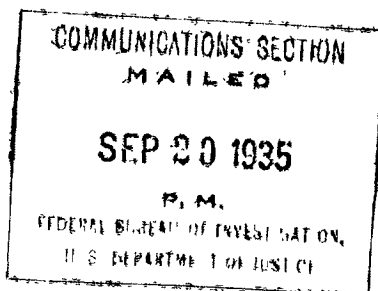
It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAN

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

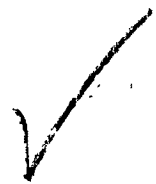
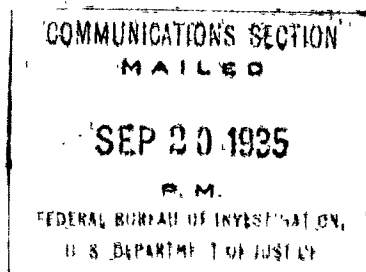
It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

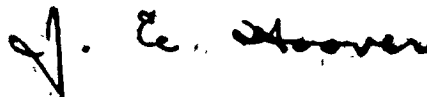
Special Agent in Charge,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

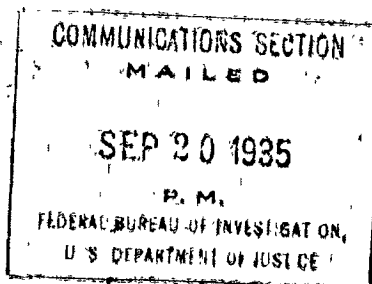
It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



OT:MAN

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
El Paso, Texas.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



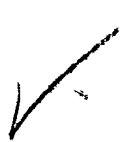
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



OT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



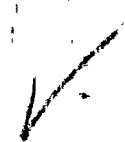
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,

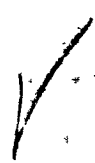


John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



GT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

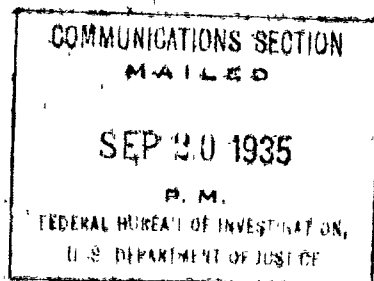
It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,

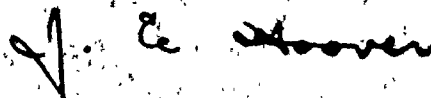
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



CT:MAN

September 20, 1935

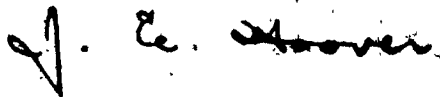
Special Agent in Charge,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Sir:

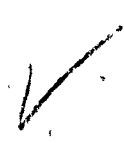
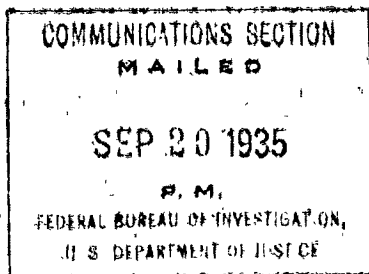
It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

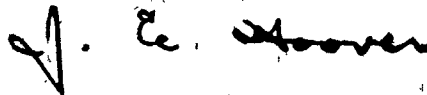
Special Agent in Charge,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Sir:

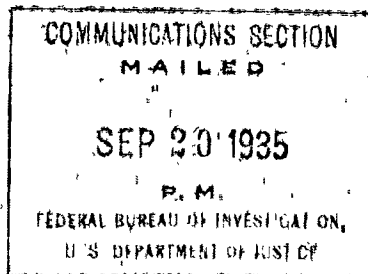
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAN

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

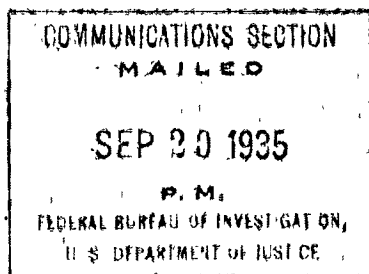
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Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

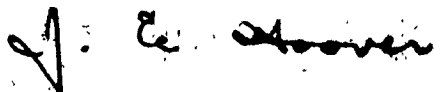
Special Agent in Charge,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:MAN

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



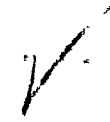
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

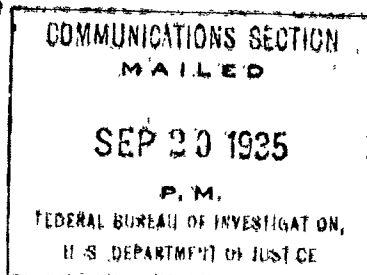
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAN

September 20, 1935

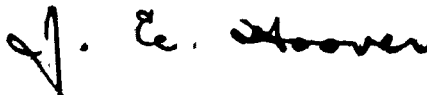
Special Agent in Charge,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

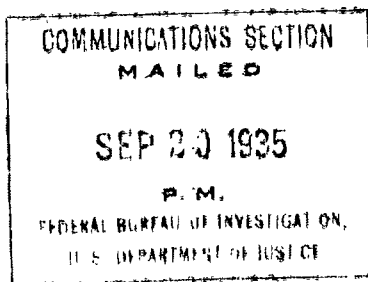
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

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Very truly yours,




John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



CT:MAN

September 20, 1935


Special Agent in Charge,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

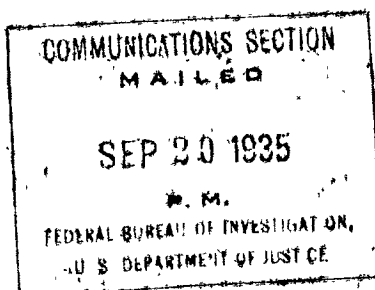
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



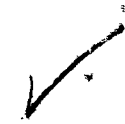
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,




John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

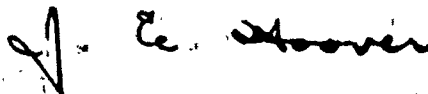
Special Agent in Charge,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

SECTION



CT:MAN

September 20, 1935

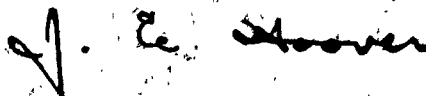
Special Agent in Charge,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir;

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FILED

SEP 20 1935

COMMUNICATION,
FBI



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir:

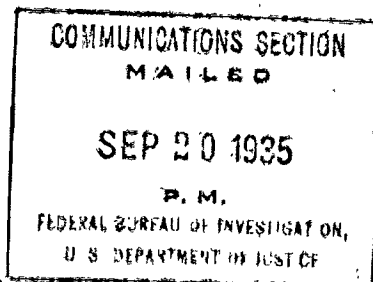
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:

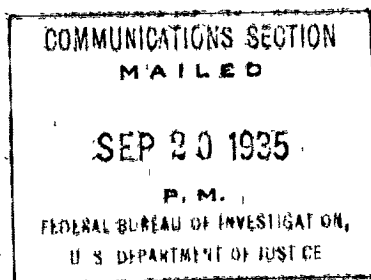
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

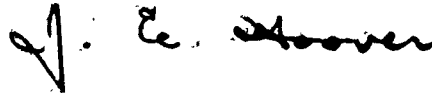
Special Agent in Charge,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

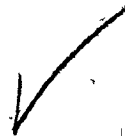
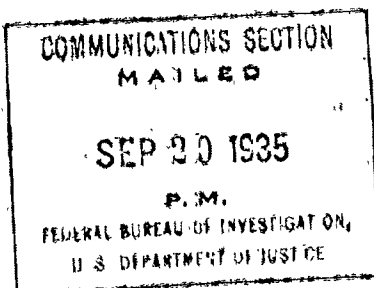
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

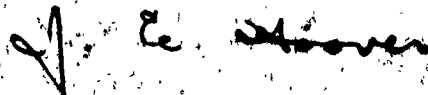
Special Agent in Charge,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

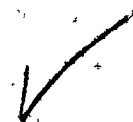
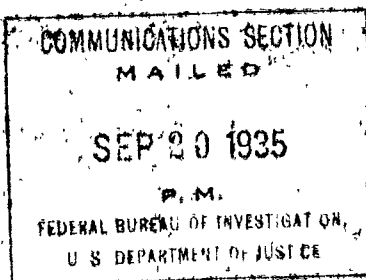
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

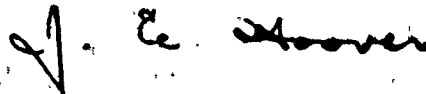
Special Agent in Charge,
Trenton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

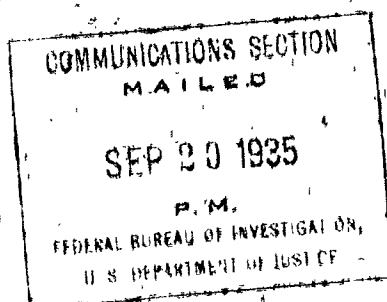
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:HAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,

Attention Mr. Hoover

Dear Sir:

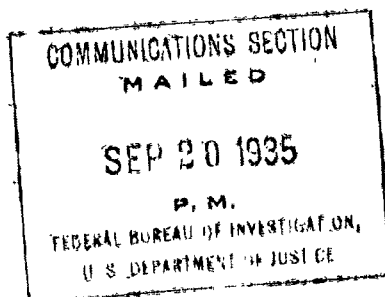
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It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAN

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,

Attention Mr. Tolson

Dear Sir:

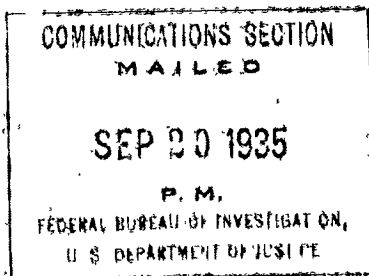
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,

Attention Mr. Nathan

Dear Sir:

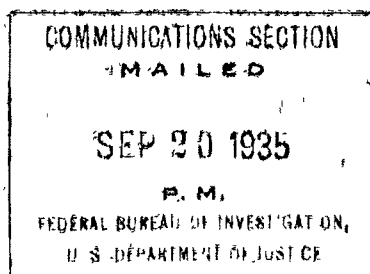
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAN

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,

Attention Mr. Clegg

Dear Sir:

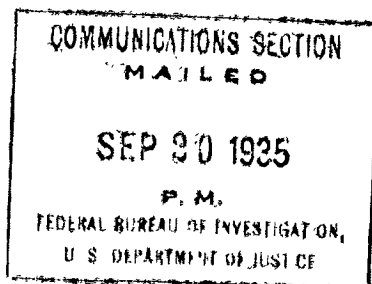
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,

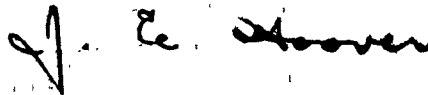
Attention Mr. Tamm

Dear Sir:

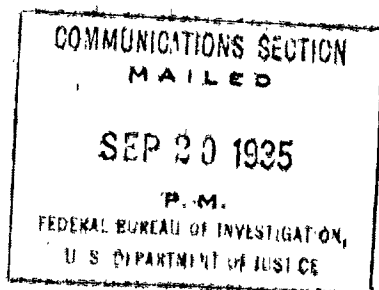
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAN

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,

Attention Mr. Edwards

Dear Sir:

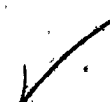
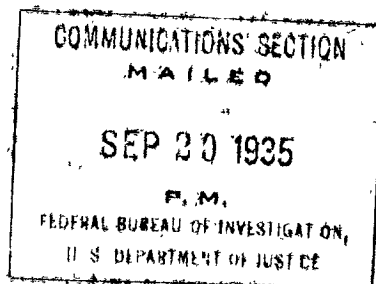
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John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

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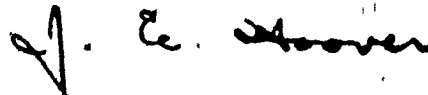
Attention Mr. Quinn

Dear Sir:

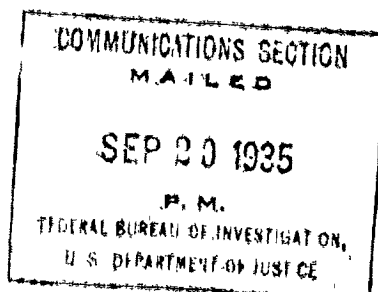
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,

Attention Mr. Egan

Dear Sir:

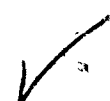
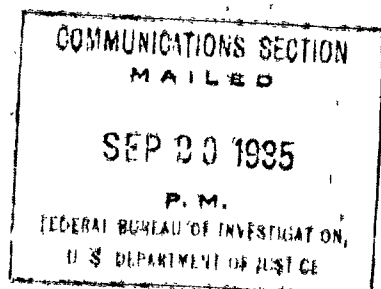
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Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CT:MAM

September 20, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,

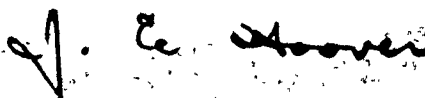
Attention Mr. Glavin

Dear Sir:

It is desired that appropriate instructions be issued to the clerical employees of your office to identify the office upon the receipt of telephone calls as the "FBI Field Office".

It is felt that this action may serve to popularize the "FBI" designation of the service.

Very truly yours,



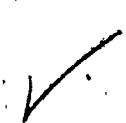
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

SEP 20 1935

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

ES:EHG

September 12, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In connection with the use of the abbreviation for the name of the "Federal Bureau of Investigation", I believe it would be better to write "FBI" rather than "F.B.I.". In any event I think we should be consistent and write it one way or the other on all occasions. As to "FBI" there seems to be good precedent in "CID" "NRA" and the other alphabetical agencies.

Respectfully,

Edward Scheidt
Edward Scheidt.

400
9/13

OK.
JEA

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

NOV 6 1935

62-24172-133	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 5 1935 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
EDWARDS	STAT. SECT.
FOUR	JOSEPH
TRACY	Miss Gandy

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9/21/35.

Suggestion by Courtney Ryly^{*} Cooper
as to change in name of Special Agents in Charge
and other changes suggested by the Director
in connection with Inspectors, Agents, Field Offices
etc., was discussed before the Executive Conference.

Mr. Quinn was taken ill before dictating the
report.

Should this be taken up again and a report
prepared before Mr. Quinn's return?

st

MAY 29 1936

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-24172-134	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
Yes, please Mr. A. M. Quinn will heart	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
some time	
TOLSON	FILE

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Scheidt	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

memo Director
9-24-35 9/21

PK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 4258 9-13 1935.
Phones 563 & 49.

To: ☐ Director
☐ Mr. Nathan
☐ Mr. Tolson
☐ Mr. Edwards
☐ Mr. Clegg
☐ Mr. Egan
☐ Mr. Quinn
☐ Mr. Harbo
☐ Mr. Renneberger
☐ Mr. Tracy
☐ Mr. Scheidt
☐ Files Section
☐ Chief Clerk
☒ Mr. Coffey
☒ Mr. Leyfark

This is marked "file
copy" and is
intended for Bureau
files.

W. H. D. Lester

62-24172

the White Slave Traffic Act are Investigation, the question of prosecution is left solely to y. The Bureau has no voice in

purpose of this Federal Law to state transportation of a woman where local or State Laws are of application. The Attorney and States Attorneys, has outlined policy in this regard. These instructions cover cases in which the woman has prostitution or in which other circumstances proper for prosecution under the Commercial cases the aggravating factors as a very young girl, or was previously the parent of very young children of the person making the complaint, United States Attorneys are to handle, as is possible, cases in which the scheme to blackmail the person

the Federal Bureau of Investigation and agencies report to the Bureau in all districts, all violations of policy within the purview of the above policy.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

TDQ:RCL

January 10, 1936.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Supplementing my memorandum of November 23, 1935 with regard to the changing of the designation of officers and titles of the Bureau, this is to advise that Messrs. Clegg and Lester considered and both agreed that the expression "field office" should be changed to "division".

You will recall that the Conference originally considering the suggestion, with the exception of Mr. Nathan, recommended that Special Agents in Charge be given the title of "Superintendent". Mr. Clegg is in favor of this change. However, Mr. Lester votes in the negative, making two members of the Conference who are against such a change.

Both Messrs. Clegg and Lester rendered negative votes with regard to changing the title of Inspectors to Assistant Directors, with the result that briefly summarizing the foregoing, the Executive Conference with the exception of Messrs. Nathan and Lester favor the change of "Special Agents in Charge" to "Superintendents". The Conference, with the exception of Mr. Nathan, favors the change from "field office" to "division". The Conference with the exception of Messrs. Nathan, Clegg and Lester, recommends that "Inspectors" be changed to "Assistant Directors".

Respectfully,
for the Conference,

Clyde Tolson
Chairman.

MAY 27 1936

RECORDED & INDEXED

T. D. Quinn,
Secretary.

62-24172-134
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 19 1936

A. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

QUINN

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

November 23, 1935.

CT:ACS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

OK. In accordance with our recent conversation, the Executives' Conference on Friday, November 22nd re-considered the question of changes of designations and titles in the Bureau. The Conference had previously unanimously recommended that the expression "field office" be changed to "division" and the field offices be referred to hereafter as "Chicago Division", "New York Division", etc.

The Conference, with the exception of Mr. Nathan, now recommends that the Special Agents in Charge be given the title of "Superintendent". They feel this title will lend prestige and dignity to the position. In view of this change, they suggest that officials from Washington who now carry the title of Inspector be called Assistant Directors inasmuch as there does not seem to be any other title less important than Superintendent which might be properly given to headquarters officials. Mr. Nathan is not at all keen about changing the name of Special Agents in Charge or Inspectors as he sees no necessity for it. He feels that it is incumbent upon the holder of a position to handle his work and conduct himself in such a manner that no particular title is needed in order to give him the necessary prestige in an organization.

Those in attendance at the Conference were Messrs. Nathan, Glavin, Coffey, Edwards, Tamm, Quinn, Tracy, and Tolson.

Respectfully,

RECORDED & INDEXED

Clyde Tolson,
Chairman.

T. D. Quinn,
Secretary.

MAY 29 1936

62-24172-134	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAY 19 1936	A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

handy
my 12 or 13
DMP

Man
11/10/35
A. T.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

SJT:ec

Washington, D. C.

September 24, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The suggestion offered by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper that the designation, "Special Agent in Charge" be changed, and the further suggestion of the Director that the appellation "Field Office" also be changed were brought up for consideration at a meeting of the Executive Conference on September 23, 1935. Numerous suggestions were made. However, the Conference tentatively agreed upon the following as noted:

The Conference was unanimously in favor of changing the expression "Field Office" to "Division".

Messrs. Glavin, Tamm, Clegg, Edwards and Tracy recommend that "Special Agents in Charge" be called "Superintendents". Mr. Lester recommends "Division Chief" be used. Mr. Coffey and Mr. Nathan recommend the continuance of the term "Special Agent in Charge".

Messrs. Lester, Glavin, Coffey, Clegg, Edwards and Tracy recommend that "Inspectors" be called "Commissioners". Mr. Nathan recommends no change in the designation of "Inspector".

The majority at the Conference recommend the term "Special Agent" be retained. Mr. Clegg differed with the opinion of the majority and recommends that Special Agents be called "Inspectors".

During the discussion, the suggestion was brought up and unanimously rejected that military titles be considered. It was pointed out at the Conference that although it is desirable that Special Agents in Charge and Special Agents have titles of a rank equal to their positions in comparison to titles now in existence in law enforcement circles, that there are found in law enforcement circles titles ranging from Lieutenant to General; that there is no uniformity and a Special Agent in Charge in one district might have a title higher than that of the Chief of Police, but in another district might have a title considerably below that of Chief of Police.

With reference to Mr. Clegg's suggestion that Special

MAY 28 1936

62-24172-134
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 19 1936

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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JUL 27 1964

Memorandum
9/27

12/11/35

1/8/36

1/8/36

TOLSON

COOPER

1/8/36

AY

Agents be called "Inspectors", it was pointed out that the Post Office Department and other Government agencies use this term rather indiscriminately. "Examiner" was suggested for consideration in connection with the title of "Special Agent". However, it was pointed out that throughout the Government service the term "Examiner" is used to designate a position ranking considerably below that of the position of Special Agent. Other suggestions were considered, however, none were considered worthy of serious consideration.

With reference to the foregoing, the Director will recall that on August 2, 1920, there were formed in the Bureau of Investigation certain divisions, the person in charge of these divisions being known as "Division Superintendent". The Division Superintendent had under his immediate supervision a certain number of Special Agents in Charge. There were nine divisions created at this time. The division plan, however, was abolished.

A brief resume of Scotland Yard gives no suggestions worthy of note. The heads of Scotland Yard for the one hundred years preceding 1929 were, with the exception of three, military men and known by their military titles. Others have been called Commissioners, and subordinate positions under the direction of the Commissioners are District Superintendents and Chief Constables, and for foreign service are called Inspector-Generals.

Respectfully,

For the Conference,

Wesley

Clyde Tolson,
Chairman.

Wesley

T. D. Quinn,
Secretary.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

62-12831-23

Em
K
my

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LCS:EB

March 2, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS

Re: Phone call of Mr. Philip Roche

A Mr. Philip Roche, policeman at the Capitol on Congressman Monohan's patronage, phoned me this morning stating that he is preparing an article for the Georgetown Law Journal indicative of the enlargement of the scope of the activities of the Department of Justice. He requested information from me which would help him in this respect and I suggested that he write the Director, explaining that his request for information constituted a rather comprehensive inquiry. Mr. Roche is a senior at Georgetown.

Respectfully,

L. C. Schilder

L. C. Schilder.

RECORDED & INDEXED

MAR 6 1936

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107 JUL 27 1964

62-24192-134X
~~62-12831-23~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EDWARDS	JOSEPH
TOLSON	FILE

62-34172-134X March 10, 1936.

NJLP:EAM:MT

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

~~62-12831-24~~

Mr. Edward G. Hall,
Clerk, Committee on Irrigation
and Reclamation,
Room #128,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hall:

With reference to your letter of March 5, 1936, kindly be advised that the legislation passed on June 18, 1934, relative to empowering special agents of the Bureau to serve warrants and subpoenas issued under the authority of the United States made it possible for the agents to serve process and make arrests themselves, whereas heretofore it had been necessary for a United States Marshal to perform these functions.

Prior to the passage of the act which made it a Federal offense to kill an agent of the Bureau while engaged in the performance of his official duties, any person committing such a murder had to be tried under the laws of the State wherein the murder was committed. Such murderers are now tried in the Federal Courts as is exemplified by the case of John Paul Chase who was given a life sentence for his participation with Hester Gillis, alias "Baby Face" Nelson, in the killing of Inspector Samuel P. Cowley and Special Agent Herman E. Hallis.

The Kidnaping Act which was approved May 18, 1934, making it a violation to knowingly transport or cause to be transported or aid or abet the transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, of any person who is kidnaped or abducted, gave the Federal Government jurisdiction in the prosecution of these types of cases. Prior to this legislation any kidnaping had to be prosecuted under State laws.

Since the passage of the Federal Kidnaping Act on June 22, 1932, 59 actual cases of kidnaping have been investigated and solved, resulting in 133 convictions with the imposition of the following sentences: 22 life, 4 death, and 1,315 years, 11 months, and 2 days.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

[Handwritten signatures]

Mr. Edward G. Hall.

-2-

March 16, 1936.

Two subjects have been convicted and are awaiting sentences, two subjects committed suicide, six were murdered, five were killed resisting arrest, and two have been lynched. In addition, three cases involving plots of kidnaping have been investigated resulting in three convictions with the imposition of 20 years in sentences. In addition, one of the subjects committed suicide.

Regarding the power of the Federal Government to try a man for murder under the "commerce clause," it will be noted from the statute which was approved May 18, 1934, that the violation is the killing of certain Government employees as set out in that act and does not depend upon any interstate commerce activity.

Trusting that this information will be of some assistance to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

44-10

Edward C. Hall, House Office Building, who states he is a clerk with the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee and a student of Federal legislation, requests certain assistance from Dir. in connection with article he is to write dealing with increase of jurisdiction of D.J. during past few years.

emk

7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

From IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

3-10-

1935.

To: ☐ Director
☐ Mr. Nathan
☐ Mr. Tolson
☐ Mr. Clegg
☒ Miss Gandy
☐ Chief, Unit _____
☐ Chief Clerk
☐ Mechanical Section
☐ Files
☐ Mr. Coffey
☐ Mr. _____

He wanted to know if he would, and when,
 get a reply from the Director to his
 letter. eb

Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Baughman
 Chief Clerk
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Foxworth
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Joseph
 Mr. Keith
 Mr. Lester
 Mr. Quinn
 Mr. Schilder
 Mr. Tamm
 Mr. Tracy
 Miss Gandy

L. C. Schilder

by an impression of his left thumb is

the Reserve without it and must obtain
when entering or leaving such employ-

and by the relevant fingerprints is for-
mation, search and record. These records
as follows:

and according to the Galton-
according to the Zimox sys-

icates, for proof of legis-

men enclosed).

In addition to the man's number, his
point classification, payment of taxes,
number etc., etc., and last but not least

from employers, on the monthly labour
submitted each month by every employer

and in book form at the office of issue.

Native who may be wanted for any reason
his Native Reserve or at his place of

Native are identified, wanted crimi-
nals are settled, employers and others
wish to come in contact with, latent
crimes are identified etc., etc.,
administration."

COMPTON I. WHITE, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN

ALLARD H. GASQUE, S. C.
ROY E. AYERS, MONT.
ROUTE HILL, WASH.
HENRY E. STUBBS, CALIF.
J. WILL. ROBINSON, UTAH
J. MARDIN PETERSON, FLA.
THEO. B. WERNER, S. DAK.
MILTON H. WEST, TEX.
ISABELLA GREENWAY, ARIZ.
HERRON PEARSON, TENN.
PAUL R. GREEVER, WYO.
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
CHARLES L. SOUTH, TEX.
ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN, MO.
JOHN J. DEMPSEY, N. MEX.

FRED A. HARTLEY, JR., N. J.
WILLIAM E. HESS, OHIO
J. ROLAND KINZER, PA.
WILLIAM A. EKWALL, OREG.
B. W. GEARHART, CALIF.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON
IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 5, 1936.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As clerk of the above committee and as a student of Federal legislation it has become my duty to write an article dealing with the increase of the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice during the past few years.

I would appreciate your assistance on the following pertinent sections of the Statutes:

- (1) On June 18, 1934, Congress decreed that the Director, Assistant Directors, agents, and inspectors of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice are empowered to serve warrants and subpoenas issued under the authority of the United States; to make arrests without warrants for felonies which have been committed and which are cognizable under the laws of the United States, in cases where the person making the arrest has reasonable grounds to believe that the person so arrested is guilty of such felony and where there is a likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest, but the person arrested shall be immediately taken before a committing officer. 48 Stat. 1008 (1934), 5 U.S.C.A. 300a (1934).

- (2) On May 18, 1934, Congress said that whoever shall kill *** any special agent of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice *** while engaged in the performance of his official duties *** shall be punished by death if it be murder in the first degree; ten years to life for murder in the second degree; not more than ten years for voluntary manslaughter; not more than three years or not more than a \$1,000.00 fine, or both, for involuntary manslaughter. 48 Stat. 781 (1934) 18 U.S.C.A. 254 (1935)

(If an agent was killed before this Act, where was the murderer tried? Since the passage of the Act, could the murderer be tried in a state court, or in a Federal court?)

RECORDED & INDEXED

- (3) Congress decreed that whoever shall knowingly transport, or cause to be transported, or aid or abet in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce *** 48 Stat. 781 (1934), 18 U.S.C.A. 408 a (1935)

(continued on page 2)

MAR 20 1936

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
COMPTON I. WHITE	.....
FIRST DISTRICT IDAHO	.....
CHIEF CLERK	.....
HOME ADDRESS	.....
CLARK COUNTY IDAHO	.....
COMMITTEES	.....
IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION	.....
CHAIRMAN	.....
COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	.....
PUBLIC LANDS	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mrs. Gandy	.....

Page 2

Letter to J. Edgar Hoover

Under the three Acts listed above I would like to have your comment on how they operate to extend the power of the Federal Government. I would appreciate any literature or data on the effect and manner of enforcement of the above Acts.

Under the "commerce clause" of the Constitution the Federal Government can keep the channels of interstate commerce free of kidnappers. Does the Federal Government, then, under the "commerce clause" have the power to try a man for murder?

I shall appreciate the receipt of any information relative to this matter.

Yours very truly,

Edward C. Hall

EDWARD C. HALL, CLERK.

*Room 128
House office Building*

ECH:tr

*not on mailing
lit 3-9-36 (REG) M.E.D.*

Mr. Schiller

March 5, 1936.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As clerk of the above committee and as a student of Federal legislation it has become my duty to write an article dealing with the increase of the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice during the past few years.

I would appreciate your assistance on the following pertinent sections of the Statutes:

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(continued on page 2)

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I shall appreciate the receipt of any information relative to this matter.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD C. HALL

Dear Mr. Schilder:

If you can give me any information - pamphlets, data, bulletins, relative to the above, I would greatly appreciate it. I am a bit more specific, at least, than I was on the telephone the other day.

Philip T. Roche
Room 128
House office Building

COMPTON I. WHITE, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN

ALLARD M. GASQUE, S. C.
ROY E. AYERS, MONT.
ROUTE HILL, WASH.
HENRY E. STUBBS, CALIF.
J. WILL ROBINSON, UTAH
J. HARDIN PETERSON, FLA.
THEO. B. WERNER, S. DAK.
MILTON M. WEST, TEX.
ISABELLA GREENWAY, ARIZ.
HERRON PEARSON, TENN.
PAUL R. GREEVER, WYO.
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
CHARLES L. SOUTH, TEX.
ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN, MO.
JOHN J. DEMPSEY, N. MEX.

FRED A. HARTLEY, JR., N. J.
WILLIAM E. HESS, OHIO
J. ROLAND KINZER, PA.
WILLIAM A. ECKWALL, OREG.
B. W. GEARHART, CALIF.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON
IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20, 1936.

COMPTON I. WHITE
FIRST DISTRICT IDAHO

HOME ADDRESS:

CLARK'S FORK, IDAHO
Mr. Nathan

COMMITTEES:

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Mr. Baughman

COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES

PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Edwards

Mr. Egan

Mr. Foxworth

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Joseph

Mr. Keith

Mr. Lester

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Schilder

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Tracy

Miss Gandy

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to thank you for your letter
of March 10, 1936, relative to the increase of the
power of the Department of Justice.

The information furnished me in
regard to the Federal Kidnaping Act, making it a
Federal offense to kill an agent of the Bureau,
and other recent enactments of the Congress, has
proved invaluable.

An arrangement of this material
may appear in the March issue of the Georgetown
Law Journal.

Thanking you kindly for your
interest and assistance and that of your most
obliging secretary, Miss Gandy, I am

Very truly yours,

Edward Hall

Clerk

RECORDED

EH:per

INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 25 1936

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
JOSEPH
FOUR

FILE

MAR 26 1936

HOM

Federal Bureau of Investigation

62-12831-24

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 9, 1936.

Eu

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

TOLSON	GLAVIN	PIEPER
NATHAN	GURNEA	QUINN
CLEGG	HARBO	RENNEBERGER
ACERS	HENDON	SEYFARTH
APPEL	HINCE	SCHILDER
BAUGHMAN	JOSEPH	SINGMAN
BLACKBURN	KIRKLAND	SMITH
CHAMBERS	LESTER	SOUCY
COFFEY	McDADE	SPEAR
CROWL	McINTIRE	SURAN
DAWSEY	McNULTY	TAMM
DONEGAN	MOSS	TRACY
DOUGLAS	NICHOLS	VINCENT
EGAN	NITSCHKE	WARNES
FLETCHER	PATTERSON	WHELAN
FOXWORTH	PENNINGTON	WYLY

Please be advised that in the future Bureau
Field Offices should be referred to as Bureau Field Divisions.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172-135

14

*Referred to Mr. Hoover - Investigation of
Federal Divisions
October 20, 1936*

*Sent 11/12/36
WJG*

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

AHC:CR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 13, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

✓
my
Please be advised that on November 11, 1936, Mrs. Edmunds of the National Emergency Council telephonically inquired for the authority changing the name of the Division of Investigation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She stated that Executive Order 6166 of President Roosevelt created the Division of Investigation, but to complete their records she desired the latter information.

Mrs. Edmunds was advised that the authority for the change of name is the 1936 Appropriation Act which was approved on March 22, 1935.

Respectfully,

A. H. Crowl
A. H. Crowl.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

NOV 17 1936

62-24172-136

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
NOV 16 1936 A.M.		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
TOLSON	FOUR	FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 12, 1936.

BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 30,
First Series.

TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:

Please be advised that in the future Bureau
Field Offices should be referred to as Bureau Field Divisions.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,

Director:

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&
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 18 1936 A. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

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107 AUG 4 1964

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:ACS

November 6, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:-

I suggest that Bureau field offices be
referred to as Bureau Field Divisions.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

RECORDED

62-24172-139

NOV 20 1936

138-S.N.E.
9/24/64 107

NOV 10 1936
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
FOUR
ALBANY UNIT
DEPT. CLERK WAG
JAN 10 1937

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

From: Chief Clerk's Office Room 5519

11/12/36 1936.

To:

Director

Mr. Nathan

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Quinn

Miss Gandy

Mr. Egan

Mr. Foxworth

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Coffey

~~Mr. Tracy~~

Mr. Crowl

Mr. Douglas

Mr. Donegan

Mr. Gurnea

Mr. Lester

Mr. Joseph

Mr. Schilder

Mr. Harbo

Ident Division

Files Section

Mechanical Section

Personnel Files

Washington, D. C.

Supply Division

Division of Accounts

Miss Sheaffery

Miss Gandy

M

See Me

Inter-office memo has been sent to all

Agents at SOG and bulletin in Mech. Sec.

being prepared.

62-24172-139

W. R. Glavin.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 11-7 1936.

To: Director
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Quinn
wrg Mr. Glavin
Miss Gandy
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Renneberger
Mr. Joseph
Personnel Files Section
Files Section
Communications Section
Miss Sheaffer

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Per prepare

bulletin to field

& inter-office

Prepared

wrg 11/9/36

Clyde Tolson

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Nathan	()
Mr. Tolson	()
Mr. Clegg	()
Miss Beahm	()
Mr. Coffey	()
Mr. Donegan	()
Mr. Egan	()
Mr. Foxworth	()
Miss Gandy	()
Mr. Glavin	()
Mr. Joseph	()
Mrs. Kelley	()
Mr. Kleinkauf	()
Mr. Lester	()
Mr. Pagan	()
Mr. Quinn	()
Mr. Renneberger	()
Mr. Schilder	()
Mr. Tamm	()
Mr. Tracy	()
Miss White	()
Files Section	()
Personnel Files	()

For Your Information	()
Note and Return	()
File	()

*Letter to all SACs, Supervisors,
Tellers for manual & release changes
etc done*

15

11/11

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

November 25, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MR. HOOVER	CROWL	HENDON	NITSCHKE	SMITH, J. A., Jr.
TOLSON	DAWSEY	HINCE	PATTERSON	SOUCY
NATHAN	DONEGAN	JOSEPH	PENNINGTON	SPEAR
CLEGG	DOUGLAS	KIRKLAND	PIEPER	SURAN
ACERS	EGAN	LESTER	QUINN	TAMM
APPEL	FLETCHER	MCDADE	RENNEBERGER	TRACY
BAUGHMAN	FOXWORTH	MCINTIRE	SCHILDER	VINCENT
BLACKBURN	GLAVIN	MCNULTY	SEYFARTH	WARNES
CHAMBERS	GURNEA	MOSS	SINGMAN	WHELAN
COFFEY	HARBO	NICHOLS		WYLY

Reference is made to the interoffice memorandum dated November 12, 1936, wherein you were advised that in the future Bureau Field Offices should be referred to as "Bureau Field Divisions".

This is to further advise you that Bureau Field Divisions should be referred to in correspondence as follows:

New York Field Division

Please be guided accordingly.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172-140	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
DEC 2 1936 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

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107 JUL 27 1964

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

HHC:ECS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 17, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

*Done
EP*

It was pointed out to the Executive Conference by Mr. Clegg that some of the Bureau's correspondence was becoming rather humorous because of the lack of proper designation of field divisions or field offices, as the case might be. One piece of correspondence was recently observed wherein the office of origin was referred to as the division of origin. The Executive Conference felt sure that no such interpretation should be applied. Therefore, for the sake of clarity, there is attached a letter to be forwarded to the Special Agents in Charge and supervisory staff at Washington, clarifying the use of the words "divisions" and "offices" in so far as they refer to the various units of the Bureau in the field.

Those present at this conference were Messrs. Tolson, Nathan, Quinn, Tamm, Schilder, Foxworth, and Clegg.

Respectfully,

FOR THE CONFERENCE,

[Signature]
Clyde Tolson,
Chairman,

[Signature]
T. D. Quinn,
Secretary.

[Signature]
CC Mr. Quinn

RECORDED
INDEXED

[Signature]
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 323013
DATE 8/10/90 BY SP5C11045

62-24172-149

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 8 1937 A. M.	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	OLEGG
OFF. QUA	FOUR

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-2554-673

April 7, 1937.

SAC	ABERDEEN	DALLAS	MILWAUKEE	PORTLAND
	ATLANTA	DENVER	NASHVILLE	SALT LAKE CITY
	BIRMINGHAM	DETROIT	NEWARK	SAN ANTONIO
	BOSTON	EL PASO	NEW ORLEANS	SAN FRANCISCO
	BUFFALO	INDIANAPOLIS	NEW YORK	ST. LOUIS
	BUTTE	KANSAS CITY	OKLAHOMA CITY	ST. PAUL
	CHARLOTTE	LITTLE ROCK	OMAHA	TACOMA
	CHICAGO	LOS ANGELES	PHILADELPHIA	WASHINGTON, D. C.
	CINCINNATI	LOUISVILLE	PHOENIX	
	CLEVELAND	MIAMI	PITTSBURGH	

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has observed an altogether too strict interpretation of the previous suggestion that the territory which is assigned to field offices be referred to as field divisions in the future. The Bureau desires that in its correspondence and when making references to the various units in the field, a greater degree of liberality be exercised in referring to such divisions or offices. With this in view, the following statements are submitted, in an effort to clarify this situation.

The geographical territory allocated to a field office should properly be referred to as a division, or, if desired, a field division. In each field division, of course, a Bureau field office is located. Quarterly conferences for field divisions are held in the Bureau's field offices. A Special Agent in Charge is, of course, in charge of the division, but his desk is located in a field office. It is still perfectly proper to refer to an office of origin or an office of prosecution and to show on the report form that copies are routed to the Washington Field Office, or, in the event an undeveloped lead is suggested for the Washington Field Office, it is necessary merely to indicate: 3 - Bureau; 2 - Washington Field; 3 - Charlotte (1 - U. S. Attorney, Charlotte).

RECORDED & INDEXED

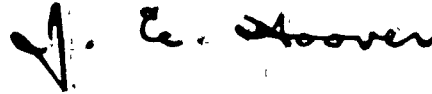
A clerical employee may be referred to as a Chief Clerk of a field division or a field office. Inquiries about the conditions in any one division would mean that the inquiries related to conditions throughout the entire geographical area designated as a field division, while conditions in an office would refer to the office in a division where the headquarters for such division would be located. It is perfectly proper to refer to the New York Division without specifically stating "the New York Field Division" since there is no possibility of misinterpretation, and the Bureau does not desire that any stiff, formal, routine requirements be imposed in this connection, but it is desired

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107 JUL 27 1964

that the habit of properly designating divisions or offices be gradually established. The use of the word "division" naturally shortens the reference to the territory assigned under the jurisdiction of any one Special Agent in Charge, and, in many instances, the terms "division" or "office" may be used interchangeably without in any way affecting the subject matter of either a discussion or correspondence.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. E. Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

K

Washington Field Division, Room 4244,
Washington, D. C.

April 9, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EMPLOYEES:

The following letter, received from the Bureau, is quoted for your information and guidance:

" The Bureau has observed an altogether too strict interpretation of the previous suggestion that the territory which is assigned to field offices be referred to as field divisions in the future. The Bureau desires that in its correspondence and when making references to the various units in the field, a greater degree of liberality be exercised in referring to such divisions or offices. With this in view, the following statements are submitted, in an effort to clarify this situation.

The geographical territory allocated to a field office should properly be referred to as a division, or, if desired, a field division. In each field division, of course, a Bureau field office is located. Quarterly conferences for field divisions are held in the Bureau's field offices. A Special Agent in Charge is, of course, in charge of the division, but his desk is located in a field office. It is still perfectly proper to refer to an office of origin or an office of prosecution and to show on the report form that copies are routed to the Washington Field Office, or, in the event an undeveloped lead is suggested for the Washington Field Office, it is necessary merely to indicate: 3 - Bureau; 2 - Washington Field; 3 - Charlotte (1 - U. S. Attorney, Charlotte).

A clerical employee may be referred to as a Chief Clerk of a field division or a field office. Inquiries about the condition in any one division would mean that the inquiries related to conditions throughout the entire geographical area designated as a field division, while conditions in an office would refer to the office in a division where the headquarters for such division would be located. It is perfectly proper to refer to the New York Division without specifically stating "the New York Field Division" since there is no possibility of misinterpretation, and the Bureau does not desire that any stiff, formal, routine requirements be imposed in this connection, but it is desired that the habit of properly designating divisions or offices be gradually established. The use of the word "division" naturally shortens the reference to the territory assigned under the jurisdiction of any one Special Agent in Charge, and, in many instances, the terms "division" or "office" may be used interchangeably without in any way affecting the subject matter of either a discussion or correspondence."

RECORDED

Very truly yours,

62-24172-143

GH:MBL
CC-Bureau.✓

GUY HOTTEL,
Special Agent in Charge.

DB:JCR

Kansas City, Missouri,
April 23, 1937.

MEMORANDUM TO ALL EMPLOYEES
OF THE KANSAS CITY FIELD DIVISION:

I have received a letter from the Bureau, dated April 7, 1937, which reads as follows:

"The Bureau has observed an altogether too strict interpretation of the previous suggestion that the territory which is assigned to field offices be referred to as field divisions in the future. The Bureau desires that in its correspondence and when making references to the various units in the field, a greater degree of liberality be exercised in referring to such divisions or offices. With this in view, the following statements are submitted, in an effort to clarify this situation.

The geographical territory allotted to a field office should properly be referred to as a division, or, if desired, a field division. In each field division, of course, a Bureau field office is located.

Quarterly conferences for field divisions are held in the Bureau's field offices. A Special Agent in Charge is, of course, in charge of the division, but his desk is located in a field office. It is still perfectly proper to refer to an office of origin or an office of prosecution and to show on the report form that copies are routed to the Washington Field Office, or, in the event an undeveloped lead is suggested for the Washington Field Office, it is necessary merely to indicate: 3 - Bureau; 2 - Washington Field; 3 - Charlotte (1 - U. S. Attorney, Charlotte).

A clerical employee may be referred to as a Chief Clerk of a field division or a field office. Inquiries about the condition in any one division would mean that the inquiries related to conditions throughout the entire geographical area designated as a field division, while conditions in an office would refer to the office in a division where the headquarters for such division would be located. It is perfectly proper to refer to the New York Division without specifically stating "the New York Field Division" since there is no possibility of misinterpretation, and the Bureau does not desire that any stiff, formal, routine requirements be imposed in this connection, but it is desired that the habit of properly designating divisions or offices be gradually established. The use of the word "division" naturally shortens the reference to the territory assigned under the jurisdiction of any one Special Agent in Charge, and, in many instances, the terms "division" or "office" may be used interchangeably without in any way affecting the subject matter of either a discussion or correspondence."

RECORDED

DWIGHT BRANTLEY,
Special Agent in Charge

APR 26 1937 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFF. OF

cc Bureau ✓

62-24172-844

13

Post Office Box 2118
Detroit - Michigan
April 20, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EMPLOYEES, DETROIT FIELD DIVISION:

The following letter was received from the Bureau under date of April 7, 1937:

"The Bureau has observed an altogether too strict interpretation of the previous suggestion that the territory which is assigned to field offices be referred to as field divisions in the future. The Bureau desires that in its correspondence and when making references to the various units in the field, a greater degree of liberality be exercised in referring to such divisions or offices. With this in view, the following statements are submitted in an effort to clarify the situation.

The geographical territory allocated to a field office should properly be referred to as a division, or, if desired, a field division. In each field division, of course, a Bureau field office is located. Quarterly conferences for field divisions are held in the Bureau's field offices. A Special Agent in Charge is, of course, in charge of the division, but his desk is located in a field office. It is still perfectly proper to refer to an office of origin or an office of prosecution and to show on the report form that copies are routed to the Washington Field Office, or, in the event an undeveloped lead is suggested for the Washington Field Office, it is necessary merely to indicate: 3 - Bureau; 2 - Washington Field; 3 - Charlotte (1 - U.S. Attorney, Charlotte).

A clerical employee may be referred to as a Chief Clerk of a field division or a field office. Inquiries about the condition in any one division would mean that the inquiries related to conditions throughout the entire geographical area designated as a field division, while conditions in an office would refer to the office in a division where the headquarters for such division would be located. It is perfectly proper to refer to the New York Division without specifically stating "the New York Field Division" since there is no possibility of misinterpretation, and the Bureau does not desire that any

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

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stiff formal, routine requirements be imposed in this connection, but it is desired that the habit of properly designating divisions or offices be gradually established. The use of the word "division" naturally shortens the reference to the territory assigned under the jurisdiction of any one Special Agent in Charge, and, in many instances, the terms "division" or "office" may be used interchangeably without in any way affecting the subject matter of either a discussion or correspondence."

JON:MF
cc-Bureau✓

Jay C. Newman
Special Agent in Charge

Newman
Scott
Acers
Bickley
Clary
Grill
Kohn
Levin
Loughran
McCabe
Miller
Plunkett
Smith
Taylor
Zmeskal

Altermatt
Andrews
Maynard
Mills
Price
Schweder
Smolinsky

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

St. Louis, Mo.
April 22, 1937.

For your information a copy of Bureau letter, dated April 7, 1937, is incorporated below:

"The Bureau has observed an altogether too strict interpretation of the previous suggestion that the territory which is assigned to field offices be referred to as field divisions in the future. The Bureau desires that in its correspondence and when making references to the various units in the field, a greater degree of liberality be exercised in referring to such divisions or offices. With this in view, the following statements are submitted, in an effort to clarify this situation.

The geographical territory allocated to a field office should properly be referred to as a division, or, if desired, a field division. In each field division, of course, a Bureau field office is located. Quarterly conferences for field divisions are held in the Bureau's field offices. A Special Agent in Charge is, of course, in charge of the division, but his desk is located in a field office. It is still perfectly proper to refer to an office of origin or an office of prosecution and to show on the report form that copies are routed to the Washington Field Office, or, in the event an undeveloped lead is suggested for the Washington Field Office, it is necessary merely to indicate, 1 - Bureau; 2 - Washington Field; 3 - Charlotte (1 U. S. Attorney, Charlotte).

A clerical employee may be referred to as a Chief Clerk of a field division or a field office. Inquiries about the condition in any one division would mean that the inquiries related to conditions throughout the entire geographical area designated as a field division, while conditions in an office would refer to the office in a division where the headquarters for such division would be located. It is perfectly proper to refer to the New York Division without specifically stating "the New York Field Division" since there is no possibility of misinterpretation, and the Bureau does not desire that any stiff, formal, routine requirements be imposed in this connection, but it is desired that the habit of properly designating divisions or offices be gradually established. The use of the word "division" naturally shortens the reference to the territory assigned under the jurisdiction of any one Special Agent in Charge, and, in many instances, the terms "division" or "office" may be used interchangeably without in any way affecting the subject matter of either a discussion or correspondence."

V. W. PETERSON,
Special Agent in Charge.

VWP:M
CC-Bureau

CC-Each Special Agent
CC-Each Clerical Employee

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62-24172-145	
FBI INVESTIGATION	
APR 20 1937 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

WRG:ec

May 6, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

By reference from Miss Sheaffer of your office, I contacted Judge Townsend of the Solicitor General's Office concerning the origin of the name "Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Judge Townsend advised me that he was writing up a statement for the Attorney General and it was necessary that he have the exact date of the change in the name of the Bureau from "Division of Investigation" to the "Federal Bureau of Investigation."

I advised him that the only change was in the appropriation for this Bureau for the fiscal year beginning 1936.

Respectfully,

W. R. Glavin

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62-24172-146

MAY 13 1937

TOLSON

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~~26-38858~~

July 8, 1937.

62-24172-147

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**MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF,
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.**

You will recall that the Act of May 18, 1934, generally cited as Section 454-A of Title 18, penalizes the killing of a Special Agent "of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice", and that since this Bureau has functioned for the past two years under the title "Federal Bureau of Investigation", because of the use of the specific words in the Appropriation Acts supplying funds for the operation of the Bureau at least two United States Attorneys have expressed some doubt as to the propriety of prosecuting under the above Statute for the murder of a Bureau Agent.

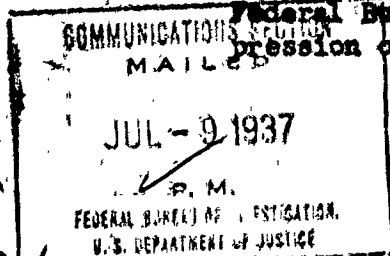
You will recall that a short time ago United States Attorney Alexander of the District of Kansas questioned the propriety of introducing proof of the official status of a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in making a case under the above cited Statute. You will further recall that United States Attorney Val Nolan of the Southern District of Indiana in the summer of 1935 expressed similar doubts during the preparation of his case against George W. Barrett, who had murdered Special Agent Nelson B. Klein.

The Bureau files indicate that Mr. Tamm conferred with you on August 23, 1935, and on several subsequent dates concerning the legal point involved in this situation, and that on each occasion you expressed your belief that since an Act of Congress, namely the Appropriation Act for the Department of Justice, legally changed the name of the Bureau, no difficulty should be anticipated or encountered in connection with the trial of any case involving the murder of a Bureau Agent.

In order to facilitate the prompt prosecution of those persons who may hereafter murder Bureau Agents, I wonder whether it would be desirable at this time to have Section 454-A of Title 18 revised so that it will refer specifically to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I would appreciate having an expression of your views upon this subject.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



66-1973-33
62-2377-26
91-900-788X
26-38858-204

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

AHC:ec

June 25, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

While at Topeka, Kansas, on Monday, June 21, 1937, Agent conferred with United States Attorney Alexander relative to certain testimony which Mr. Alexander desired for use in connection with the Suhay Case. Alexander stated that inasmuch as former Special Agent Baker was seeking to make an arrest without a warrant under the authority given to Special Agents and other officials of the Division of Investigation, and in view of the fact that the only law changing the name of the Division of Investigation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation was the Department of Justice Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1936, he was troubled with the problem of definitely proving that the power of arrest given Special Agents of the Division of Investigation applied to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This matter was handled by Mr. Alexander through a stipulation with Suhay's counsel. However, inasmuch as this same problem has come up in the past and will undoubtedly come up in the future, it is suggested that some type of legislation be secured for the purpose of specifically and definitely affording Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the power of arrest granted Special Agents of the Division of Investigation.

This suggestion is made for the reason that Mr. Alexander stated he was not at all convinced that the Appropriation Act of 1936 was sufficient to make the power of arrest provision previously referred to applicable to Bureau Agents.

RECORDED & INDEXED
Respectfully,

A. H. Crowl.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 18 1937 A.M.

TOLSON

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7/8/37
Memo
Mr. Hutzoff
E.A.S.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AH:eb

July 10, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Re: * Assaults on Special Agents.

This is in response to your memorandum of July 8. I agree with you that it would be desirable to amend the statute penalizing the killing of a Special Agent so as to change the words "Division of Investigation" to "Federal Bureau of Investigation".

While I am strongly of the opinion that no valid doubt can properly be raised as a result of the present wording of the statute, nevertheless it might be useful as a matter of policy to amend the statute so as to make it in accord with present terminology.

I shall initiate the necessary steps for that purpose.

Alexander Holtzoff
Alexander Holtzoff.

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JUL 11 1937

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
506 Fletcher Trust Building
Indianapolis, Indiana.

July 21, 1937

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of July 17, 1937 addressed to Mr. E. J. Connelley at New York concerning revision and enlargement of Section 27 of the Manual of Instructions which deals with the assaulting and killing of Federal officers and calling for suggestions.

One particularly important legal matter which developed during the trial of George W. Barrett for the killing of Special Agent Klein was with reference to the true legal title of the Bureau and its Agents. The United States Attorney at Indianapolis reached the conclusion that the Bureau name at the time of this trial was really Division of Investigation by reason of a previous executive order and so alleged despite the fact that we were referring to ourselves as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have heard just recently that another executive order has been signed now correcting this and designating us legally and officially as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. If this has not been done, I believe it should be given consideration.

Another interesting legal point which was developed and which was new to both the United States Attorney and others interested in the case was the Federal Statute which prescribed that the trial in capital cases could be in the county wherein the crime was committed. The Statute seemed to indicate that decision was within the discretion of the Federal Judge. However, the Statute referred to did not indicate whether the United States Attorney should call this to the attention of the Court and have it acted on, or whether the Court should voluntarily take cognizance of it, or whether the defense must raise the question. The United States Attorney at Indianapolis took the precaution to bring this to the attention of the Court on his own volition in the Barrett trial, and the Judge ruled that appropriate

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July 21, 1937.

facilities were not available in the county in which the crime was committed. To further prevent the complaint on the part of the defense on appeal that it would cost more to bring their witnesses to Indianapolis than to the county in which the crime was committed the United States Attorney received permission from the Department to have the Government pay the witness fees of defense witnesses.

With reference to investigative suggestions it was found in the Barrett trial that an enlarged drawing of the scene of the crime by a qualified person was of great assistance to the United States Attorney, witnesses, jury and the Court.

It was also found advantageous to have the United States Attorney personally examine the scene of the crime so that in questioning witnesses and arguing his case to the jury he could talk more clearly and coherently concerning the alleged activities at the scene of the crime.

One particular phase of the Barrett trial which undoubtedly played an important part in securing a conviction and which brought forth the commendation of the United States Attorney was the fact that the Bureau had thoroughly developed the past history of Barrett. In doing this it was found that he had been married to and resided with numerous women and by several of them, even though not legally married to them, had children. The names of the women were available, and the dates and places where he had been married or resided with other women had been developed. When Barrett took the stand in his own defense, about the first question which was put to him by his own attorney was whether he was married and whether he had children with a view undoubtedly of developing sympathy from the jury. This, of course, opened up the question of his marriages and on cross examination permitted the United States Attorney to bring out all of the things which the Bureau had developed. His record, of course, in this respect was a particularly bad one.

Another investigative suggestion is that all persons at the scene of the crime or its vicinity should be thoroughly questioned and written statements secured from them. This investigation should not be confined to interviewing only those persons who saw the commission of the offense but all others anywhere in the vicinity, as it will be found that other unknown witnesses are thus developed and securing written statements will prevent their changing their testimony on behalf of the defense if later called as witnesses by the defense.

It is also suggested that the wearing apparel of the Federal officer who has been killed be maintained completely and properly for subsequent possible introduction as evidence.

COPY

Director

-5-

July 21, 1937

Other than the above no suggestions occur to me at this time, but should any be recalled by me in the near future, the Bureau will be advised.

Very truly yours,

/s/ HEROLD H. REINECKE

Herold H. Reinecke
Special Agent in Charge.

HHR:MJR

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-161

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Baughman _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Dawsey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Joseph _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Schilder _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

WRG:ec

Date August 27, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Baker of the Bureau of the Budget called this afternoon and wanted to know when and how the name of the Bureau was changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He stated that an inquiry had been made of him and so far as he knew, it was changed by Congress in the 1936 Appropriation Bill. I advised him this was correct.

Respectfully,

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62-24172-150
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 31 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
TRACY
FILE

W. R. Glavin.

Signature

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

EAT:CDW

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 22, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The Executive Conference, consisting of Messrs. Nathan, Tolson, Clegg, Crowl and Tamm, considered the question raised as to whether the Bureau should continue to permit Special Agents qualified in accounting to have their status changed to that of Special Agent.

The Conference was of the opinion that this practice is undesirable, and believes that any Special Agent who comes into the Bureau because of his accounting training and qualifications should continue in the Bureau's service in the capacity of an accounting Agent, despite the fact that his services are used from time to time on Special Agent's work. It was pointed out during the discussion of this matter that a Special Agent qualified in accounting who is permitted to change his status to that of a Special Agent invariably loses his identity in a short while as an accountant and is thereafter always considered as a Special Agent used upon general assignment, and his services are rarely if ever devoted to accounting work. It was also pointed out that the practice of requesting a change in designation was possibly due to a large extent to a feeling in the service that in order to advance in the Bureau service, a person must not have an official designation of "Special Agent (A)". The Conference points out further that it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain an adequate staff of properly trained accountants to carry on the Bureau's investigations requiring accounting experience, and believes, consequently, that the Bureau should discontinue at once its policy of designating men who have entered the service upon accounting qualifications as Special Agents without reference to their accounting qualifications. The Conference was unanimous in recommending a change in this policy.

If you approve this recommendation, there is attached hereto a Bureau Bulletin to all Special Agents advising them of this change in the Bureau's policy.

Respectfully,
For the Conference,

CLYDE TOLSON,
Chairman.

W. R. GLAVIN,
Secretary.

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62-24172-151

MAY 2 1938

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Enclosure.

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January 16, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

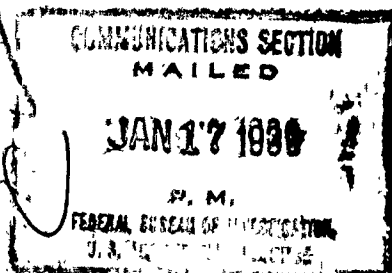
I desire to refer to our recent conversation relative to the work and functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and your request that I submit to you a memorandum setting forth difficulties encountered in the operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the possibilities of further development.

APPROPRIATION DIFFICULTIES

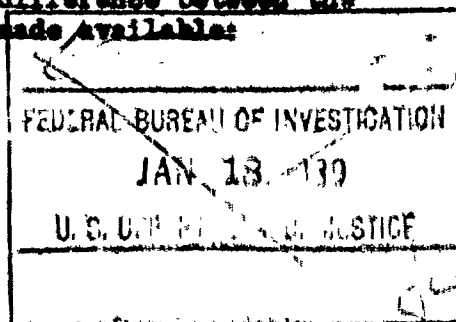
Since the passage of the Federal Crime Bills beginning in 1934, the demands upon the Bureau for investigative work and related functions have greatly increased and appropriations granted to the Bureau have not kept pace with these increased responsibilities. We have been constantly undermanned since the passage of this legislation and our investigative field work has suffered accordingly, it having been impossible to cope with the demand made upon our field personnel with the number of men available.

It should be understood that the building of an investigative staff is not a matter of a month or a few months or even a year. It is necessary to be able to see our way clearly in the matter of funds available, to make an extremely careful selection of available efficient personnel, and the construction of a staff is a slow, laborious process. In the meantime, due to the fact that we have not been able to secure the requested amount of funds and have not been able to rely upon future increases, the work, which has been thrown into our field offices from all sources, has piled up; it has been necessary to concentrate at times on certain major cases to the acknowledged detriment of other investigative matters and the Bureau has never during the past five years been able to devote its activities to constructive investigative developments with a view to appropriate continued progress.

Indicative of our difficulties in securing necessary appropriations, there follows a tabulation reflecting for the fiscal years 1935 to 1940, inclusive, the estimates submitted to the Bureau of the Budget by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the amounts granted by the Budget Bureau, the sums granted by the Congress, and the difference between the Bureau's original estimates and the funds finally made available:



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107 JUL 27 1964



<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Requested by FBI of Budget Bureau</u>	<u>Granted by Budget Bureau</u>	<u>Granted by Congress</u>	<u>Reduction in Bureau Estimates</u>
1935	\$5,018,225	\$4,619,165	\$4,658,495	\$359,730
1936	5,379,974	4,700,000	5,100,000	279,974
1937	6,568,242	5,800,000	5,925,000	643,242
1938	6,530,196	5,925,000	6,223,000	307,196
1939	6,474,905	6,043,200	5,870,200	496,705
1940	8,086,310	7,000,000		1,086,310

Present Status of Investigative Work

A review of our present situation in the handling of investigative work throughout the country indicates that as of January 1, 1939, 16,722 investigative matters were pending in the 42 field divisions of the Bureau. Of this number, 10,388 were assigned for investigative attention by the Special Agents, and 6,334 were unassigned because we do not have sufficient personnel to handle this work. On January 1, 1939, 5,685 of the investigative matters pending in the field were in a delinquent status which means that they had received no investigative attention for a period of at least forty-five days prior to January 1, 1939. Many of the pending matters show a delinquency of several months. At the present time, each Special Agent in the field service is assigned an average of 18.06 investigative matters, whereas experience over a long period of years has indicated that an investigator cannot successfully handle more than 10 cases at one time. I am sure I need not point out to you that it is very difficult and more expensive to investigate a complaint of a Federal violation several months after the receipt of such complaint; delays of this nature result in the disappearance of witnesses, the failure to recollect on the part of witnesses, and the gradual deterioration of valuable investigative leads.

FBI Accomplishments

Despite the fact that the Bureau has been seriously undermanned during the past several years, I do want to call to your attention the increasing accomplishments of the Bureau from year to year in its work. There follows a tabulation showing various items in our work by fiscal years:

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>
Convictions:	3,717	3,905	4,624	5,420
Sentences Imposed:				
Death	3	2	2	3
Life	8	9	12	13
Years	10,757	11,068	13,345	16,604
Federal Fugitives Apprehended:	1,030	1,069	1,303	1,929
Fugitives from justice Located Through Fingerprints:	4,403	5,731	6,223	7,003
Total Fines, Savings, and Recoveries Effectuated:	\$38,481,686.17	\$35,148,287.83	\$41,438,370.22	\$47,568,419.53
Percentage of Convictions:	94%	94.35%	94.67%	95.93%
Number of Automobiles Recovered in National Motor Vehicle Theft Act Cases:	2,922	2,499	2,635	3,266

Kidnaping

Since the passage of the Federal Kidnaping Statute on June 22, 1932, the Bureau has performed investigative work in 144 actual kidnapings. All but two of these have been solved. The two unsolved cases are those involving the abduction and murder of Charles Fletcher Mattson, Jr., at Tacoma, Washington, on December 27, 1936, and Peter Levine at New Rochelle, New York, on February 24, 1938.

In the kidnaping cases which have been handled by the Bureau, there have been 290 convictions, sentences imposed have totaled 11 death, 42 life, 3,493 years, 2 kidnapers were lynched, 8 committed suicide, 8 were killed by law-enforcement officers, and 7 were murdered by their own gang members. I want to point out that in kidnaping cases, it is necessary to maintain a concentrated force of Special Agents for the investigation of these cases and, naturally, the concentration of agents takes them away from their regular investigative duties. At the present time, 93 Special Agents

and 10 Technical Experts of the Bureau are exclusively assigned to the Mattson and Levine cases and there has been a continued concentration of investigators assigned to these cases since their occurrence. The same type of concentrated work is necessary in connection with efforts to apprehend notorious fugitives from justice and to handle other Bureau work, such as bank robbery, extortion, and the like.

Antitrust

Another phase of our work which necessitates concentrated activity and which is a heavy drain upon our personnel is the handling of the investigation of alleged violations of the Antitrust Laws. On January 1, 1939, the services of 106 Special Agents of the Bureau were being utilized in the investigation of antitrust matters.

Special Assignments and Antitrust Cases: As of January 1st, 209 Special Agents of the Bureau were detailed to special assignments, to kidnaping cases, and antitrust work, representing 32.30% of the total field personnel of 647 employees. It will, therefore, be seen that it is inaccurate to rely upon figures showing the total Bureau investigative personnel as applicable to the Bureau's problems. It should further be understood that it is difficult and almost impossible to foresee investigative personnel needs. The breaking of one or more major kidnaping cases at any time will entail a drain upon current Bureau personnel which will seriously affect the work of the Bureau.

Salaries and Field Working Conditions

The work of the Bureau's Special Agents is extremely difficult. Not only is this true but the conditions under which they must work are burdensome. This is particularly applicable to those Special Agents who are married and have families. It is necessary in view of special cases constantly arising in various sections of the country which require material shifts in Bureau personnel, to maintain considerable fluidity in said personnel. This seriously affects the possibility of normal home life on the part of the Bureau's Special Agents. The reason reference is made to this condition at this time is because of the necessity of compensating for the abnormal life which a Bureau investigator must lead in the payment not only of adequate but liberal salaries to the Bureau's investigative staff. This situation has been very complicated in recent years by the fact that numerous and newer governmental agencies have developed investigative activities upon a large scale and have built up investigative staffs. These agencies have paid their investigators salaries which, in view of the exceedingly burdensome condition under which Bureau investigators must work, constitute a continuing temptation to the Bureau's personnel to seek easier, lucrative positions. There has, therefore, been a continuous loss in trained personnel to other agencies, which is a highly undesirable condition inasmuch it takes considerable time to properly train a modern law-enforcement investigator. To meet

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Closing of Field Offices

Due to lack of funds, the Bureau found it necessary during the past fiscal year to close a number of its field offices, particularly those in the Territorial Possessions. It is believed highly desirable that Special Agents of the Bureau be available to handle the investigations of complaints of violations of Federal Statutes in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii and also in the Canal Zone. This will be particularly desirable with the increased responsibility of the Bureau in the handling of espionage investigations.

Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1939

As previously indicated, the Bureau submitted an estimate to the Budget Bureau for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1939, in the amount of \$8,086,310. After consideration of this estimate, the Budget Bureau recommended an appropriation for the Bureau in the amount of \$7,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. At the present time, the Bureau is operating under a deficit and a request is being made for a deficiency appropriation in the amount of \$635,369,

which, if granted, will increase the funds for the current fiscal year to \$6,613,569. It will be seen that the seven million dollar item for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1940, will exceed the regular appropriation for the current fiscal year, plus the deficiency, in the amount of only \$386,431. This will not permit the Bureau to place investigative personnel in our Territorial Possessions or to augment its field investigative staff sufficiently to materially reduce the present delinquent status of the work.

The constantly increasing demands upon the Bureau for field work are similarly reflected in our activities at the Seat of Government. This is shown in the fact that the Identification Division of the Bureau, which handles criminal identification data on a national and international basis, has been functioning for a number of years with a personnel that has rendered impossible certain necessary progressive steps which have been desirable. This is particularly true with regard to the Bureau's Crime Laboratory. It is felt the laboratory work is the basis of modern scientific law enforcement and research activities along these lines which might be productive of inestimable benefit have necessarily been substantially curtailed.

CRIME PREVENTION

Crime prevention is a phase of law enforcement, the importance of which has not been adequately recognized. More and more is it evident that crime prevention is the fundamental responsibility of any law enforcement body. No matter how devoted lay individuals and organizations may be, they cannot effect that relationship to law enforcement officers which would render possible constructive activities along crime prevention lines on a country-wide scale. The law enforcement officer or organization in every community is the ideal source of activity that will render the juvenile portion of our population law enforcement conscious. This was not true of the older type of law enforcement officer. The recognition of this obvious condition is the greatest progressive step in allied law enforcement and crime prevention lines that has been taken in the past decade. It is reflected in the establishment in various large cities of the United States of Boys' Clubs and kindred organizations under the tutelage and sympathetic, inspirational guidance of modern law enforcement officers, which have done incalculable good in effecting an alliance of the juvenile population and of those responsible for law enforcement and has brought about marked changes in conditions in these portions of urban communities, at least where they are most needed. It is an obvious fact as indicated in the experience of everyone connected with modern law enforcement that the country's young people will listen with avid interest to law enforcement officers actively engaged in law enforcement work in any contact with regard to either law enforcement or collateral crime prevention problems. The young people of our country are enthusiastically interested in each and every phase of modern law enforcement and the Bureau's representatives at the Seat of Government and in the field have secured a hold upon juvenile interest which would be of inestimable value in any crime prevention, inspirational, educational program.

Need for Crime Prevention Coordination

Unfortunately, the efforts along crime prevention lines until now have been not only sporadic but they have lacked uniformity of effort and, of course, uniformity of direction. As in various other phases of law enforcement, it is felt that no real national advance will be effected until this coordinative necessity is recognized. It is felt that the logical directive power must necessarily be vested in the Federal Government in order that appropriate study may be made of effective methods, in order that in those states and localities where insufficient funds are available, corrective measures may be undertaken, and in order that those interested in crime prevention throughout the country may be kept in continuous touch with the efforts of those in various sections. The Attorney General of the United States is the Federal law officer of the country. It would appear to be obvious that any and all Federal support to the transcendently important work of crime prevention should center in the Attorney General. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the organization in the Department of Justice which is in clear, continuous contact with law enforcement agencies in all parts of the country, urban and rural, than any other organization. Through its field offices located in all of the strategic localities, the Bureau's individual investigative personnel are in continuous daily contact with each and every type of law enforcement agency; through its Identification Division activities, the Bureau is in contact with law enforcement as a whole in this and other countries as evidenced by the receipt of approximately 7,000 inquiries daily from law enforcement sources and the necessary correspondence and contact in connection therewith. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the coordinating and directive factor in the field of crime statistics, this again bringing it in close continuous contact with law enforcement organizations everywhere.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the only coordinating and directive factor in police training on a nation-wide scale, this relationship being reflected in its National Police Academy, which scientifically trains modern police instructors, who, in turn, return to their communities in all parts of the country to transmit the information received by them to various members of the Nation's law enforcement organizations. Already, the selected representatives of 80,000 law enforcement officers have received this intensive training at the FBI National Police Academy and are disseminating the scientific training received by them to their associates. This would, of course, be the ideal channel through which modern, scientifically-proven crime prevention policies and methods could be disseminated throughout the country at large. In addition, the Bureau's personnel have been trained along modern lines of thought, have a splendid educational background; are possessed of that virile enthusiasm which would enable them to enter upon this new work of crime prevention with a mental and moral equipment that would, I am certain, be reflected in the results of marked benefit to each and every community in the country.

In my opinion, any crime prevention program initiated within the Department of Justice should be developed scientifically and progressively. By this I mean that it should start with known methods of crime prevention and build upon this substantial basis. There should be no intricate, top-heavy, crime prevention organizational structure at the commencement of this important work. It should grow naturally and progressively along lines which increased experience will dictate. It is believed that such a crime prevention unit could be established within the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice with an appropriation of approximately \$25,000 for the first year. This can only be done because of the existence of Bureau representatives in various parts of the country who could devote some time and study to the work and the development of the project without the cost of country-wide travel and without interference with their regular duties. I am of the opinion that possibly the crime prevention project discussed herein could be initiated within the Bureau at the present time by order of the Attorney General without the necessity of securing specific additional authorization therefor.

POLICE TRAINING

There are a number of desirable projects closely allied with the development of the FBI National Police Academy which I have been unable to accomplish because of lack of funds. Many requests are received by the Bureau from graduates of the Academy and from other law enforcement agencies for assistance in the local training of police officers. With the constant increase in the number of graduates of the Academy and the corresponding increase in the number of police schools established throughout the country, there will naturally arise more and more demands for Federal Bureau of Investigation instructors in such schools. At the present time, the Bureau assists in legitimate police training wherever it is possible to do so within the limitations of our personnel. However, it would be most desirable for the Bureau to have at least five well qualified men trained, available, and assigned to the field staff for general instruction purposes, with five others trained and available for specialized instruction work in firearms and protective measures. In addition, the technical staff of the FBI Crime Laboratory should be augmented sufficiently to permit the assignment of representatives of the Laboratory to instruction work throughout the country.

Coordination of Police Training Methods

It is felt that it would be extremely desirable for the Bureau to be able to confer from time to time at Washington with outstanding law enforcement officials for the purpose of developing a greater degree of national and sectional coordination of police work, to establish standards and to consolidate experience and ideas and to adopt policies concerning various types of police work, such as

- Selection of Personnel
- Preparation of records
- Establishment of communications systems
- Handling of traffic problems
- Advancement of crime detection and crime prevention methods
- Uniformity in identification procedures
- Selection of laboratory equipment, personnel, and the like

It is believed that an amount of \$25,000 would enable the Bureau to hold at least six such meetings in Washington each year and to reimburse the selected police officials who would be invited to such sessions for actual transportation and subsistence while in Washington for such purpose.

Plans for the Surveying and Re-organization of Police Departments

The Bureau receives numerous requests during the course of a year for the assignment of qualified personnel on a temporary basis to assist in the re-organization of local police departments. It would be extremely helpful if the Bureau could have available at least six such men to handle this type of work. These men would be able to proceed to localities from which requests had come for scientific re-organization, advice and direction. The requests which the Bureau has received in the past have indicated that it would be necessary for the properly equipped Bureau officials to assume temporary charge of major phases of individual police work in the vicinities in question for a somewhat extended period of time. This service to state and local law enforcement organizations will not only be of vital assistance in developing backward organizations along modern law enforcement lines but would assist greatly in the proper coordination of record identification systems, including single fingerprint activities, laboratories, and local crime prevention systems. It is believed that the sum of \$50,000 additional each year in the Bureau's appropriation would enable us to handle this project.

Expansion of the FBI National Police Academy

At the present time in the National Police Academy, selected law enforcement representatives are taught police administration. The course necessarily is a general one inasmuch as it includes representatives of large police departments, state-wide police agencies, sheriffs' offices and all other types of law enforcement bodies. It is believed that the Bureau should undertake the gradual development of the Academy with a view to affording courses in specialized types of police work, such as schools for police instructors, for police executives, for detectives, for fingerprint identification experts, for laboratory technicians and for traffic control (engineering and enforcement). In the school for traffic control,

for example, it would be necessary to employ the services of traffic engineers in order to give courses in this subject to adequately meet the problem from the police standpoint and assistance would be needed from those engaged in enforcement and safety work in the field of traffic and the employment of experts in this field for temporary periods of time would likewise be necessary. A reasonable increase in the Bureau's training staff to keep pace with the growth and expansion of all types of training work should be brought about.

Cost of Attendance at National Police Academy

It may be noted at this time that many deserving, intelligent law enforcement officers in various parts of the country are precluded from availing themselves of the benefits of the Bureau's National Police Academy through the impossibility of obtaining the funds through their organizations or otherwise to maintain themselves at the Seat of Government for a period of three months and to pay transportation expenses to and from their homes.

It is suggested that any possible steps that could be taken which would enable the Bureau to supply the necessary funds to pay this transportation and these expenses would be of material benefit to police officials in those parts of the country where financial conditions are such as to preclude these officers from becoming properly trained by virtue of the availability of the Bureau's facilities. This would be highly important to police officials in rural communities and it should here be noted that law enforcement should not unduly emphasize the value of training to urban centers. Law enforcement which fails to take account of the tendency of major criminals to not only operate but to hide in rural communities is overlooking an important phase of modern crime detection development.

I have endeavored to be as brief as possible in this outline which necessarily has concerned itself with only the major phases of the possibilities of immediate development. However, I did feel, in line with our discussion of a few days ago, that you would want these matters brought to your attention.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

HHC:ES

January 13, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McLaughlin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In accordance with my conversation with Mr. Tolson, there are attached hereto certain suggestions and prospective plans for Bureau work for present or future consideration. The suggestions offered for consideration relate to the following:

(1) - Lecturers Available Whenever Called for Police Training in the Field

It is believed that in due course as many as five well qualified men should be trained, available and assigned to the field for general instruction purposes, with five others for specialized instruction work in firearms training, while an increase in the laboratory staff should make available surplus personnel for technical instructors. OK

(2) Conferences of Police Officials

For the purpose of establishing better cooperation and coordination and to adopt policies and standards for police work, it is recommended that \$25,000 be requested in the Bureau's appropriation for holding police conferences and entertaining police officials who are in Washington, with reimbursements of actual transportation and per diem of \$5.00 for those who are invited to attend these conferences. OK

(3) Plans for the Survey and Reorganization of Police Departments

It is recommended that in due course three well qualified men be trained and given experience in making police surveys and reorganizing police agencies. Annual budgets of \$25,000 would be required to handle this.

(4) Crime Prevention Activities

Crime prevention consists of two types: first, making the crime more difficult to commit and detection more certain; and second, a general educational and propaganda campaign. The Bureau's obvious efforts to

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January 13, 1939

obtain control of Federal crime prevention work, I believe, should be directed toward number one, and after this is established soundly, a gradual absorption of responsibilities under group two. This I believe would be necessary from a standpoint of practical expediency in order to avoid vast opposition from other educational, juvenile and prevention agencies.

(5) The Expansion of the Bureau's Training Schools *161*

Recommendation is made for an increase in the training staff to eliminate the need for most of the instruction which is now given by supervisors, many of whom are not very good instructors, and also for the gradual expansion of the Police Academy into specialized schools for instructors, executives, detectives, identification experts and traffic officers. *69*

(6) Inspections and Coordination of Field Offices

It is recommended that appropriations be obtained in order that at least three inspections may be made of each field office per year. Consideration should also be given to the future growth of the Bureau and the prospect that with increased personnel and jurisdiction, sectional administration or coordination of activities might eventually become necessary.

groups point out

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg

H. H. Clegg

THE LECTURERS AVAILABLE WHENEVER CALLED
FOR POLICE TRAINING IN THE FIELD

With the constant increase in graduates of the FBI National Police Academy and the corresponding increase in the number of police schools established in police departments, there will naturally arise more and more demands for FBI instructors in such schools. The Bureau now proposes to lend all possible assistance, particularly to the graduates of the Police Academy on their requests for training. I think that the Bureau might expect within a short time the necessity of having as many as five instructors available, as at times there will be at least five police schools needing the services of general instructors from the FBI at one time. These five men are not now needed on full time basis, of course. The Bureau has been operating on the basis of assigning the men from field offices who are qualified for the purpose. I believe that the time will come when five full-time instructors, or five instructors on a practically full-time basis, will be needed on general police training methods in the field.

Men of the type of Boardman, Reinecke and Gurnea would be required to meet these demands adequately. It would be necessary that they be trained and some of them are now so trained in the general phases of all types of Bureau work. Some time would be needed in preparation, and I think future requests for appropriations should be made with the problem in mind of this type of field training staff, both salary and traveling expenses to be figured in such budgetary estimates. Likewise, as many as five instructors available whenever called upon should be on hand for firearms training and training in arrest techniques, raids and similar strictly police types of work. Baughman, Wily and Gurnea are equipped for this type of work on a splendid basis at present, and to a lesser extent when their services are available, Nitschke, Walsh, Logan, Danner, Vincent and Wenig. I believe budget estimates for the future should be prepared with these requirements in mind, including both salary and travel.

I believe that the Technical Laboratory should be manned by a sufficient staff that technical laboratory subjects might be handled by representatives assigned to the laboratory on a permanent basis, who would be qualified to go into the field and instruct in general and specific laboratory techniques. I believe plans should be made in the future for there to be sufficient personnel in the laboratory to meet the specific needs of the laboratory, as well as the requirements for instruction which will be constantly increasing.

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CONFERENCES OF POLICE OFFICIALS

I believe that the Bureau should request appropriations to provide for the holding of conferences as desired by the Bureau between law enforcement officials and representatives of the Bureau in Washington. In this amount should be included sufficient funds to reimburse the police officers for their transportation and a \$5.00 per diem allowance for each day from the time they leave their headquarters until they return. I believe that included in this amount should be requests for sufficient appropriation to take care of the entertainment of visiting police officials, since those who voluntarily visit the Bureau can be shown the Bureau's facilities, friendships can be established and cooperation subsequently expected if a fund is available from which certain entertainment can be provided for these visiting officials within reason and propriety. The purposes of the conferences would be:

- (1) To establish better cooperation.
- (2) To develop a greater degree of national and sectional coordination of police work.
- (3) To establish standards and to consolidate experience and ideas.
- (4) To adopt policies concerning various types of police work, including:
 - (a) Selection of personnel
 - (b) The training of personnel
 - (c) The preparation of records
 - (d) The maintenance of records
 - (e) The preparation of police reports
 - (f) The establishment of communications systems
 - (g) The selection of vehicles of transportation
 - (h) The preparation of efficiency reports
 - (i) The handling of traffic problems.
 - (j) The value of different types of patrol work
 - (k) The advancement of crime detection methods
 - (l) The advancement of crime prevention methods
 - (m) The selection of laboratory equipment and personnel
 - (n) The handling of firearms training
 - (o) The selection of types of weapons
 - (p) Establishing uniformity in identification procedures and the like.

Figuring Kansas City located in about the center of the country as the average for the purpose of figuring transportation by train and lower berth in a Pullman, a round trip from Kansas City to Washington for twenty-five men would cost \$2195. Fourteen days per diem at \$5.00 per day for twenty-five men would cost \$1750, making a total cost of \$3,945 per conference and three such conferences would cost \$11,835. Six such conferences would cost \$23,670 and I would recommend that the total appropriation for the first year of \$25,000 for all the above-enumerated purposes be requested.

PLANS FOR THE SURVEY AND REORGANIZATION OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS

The Bureau receives numerous requests during the year for the assistance of personnel on a temporary basis to take charge of a police department reorganization to establish it on a working basis and aid in the selection of police. It is known that men like Mr. Bruce Smith are also called upon from time to time to make a survey of a police department for purposes of reorganizing it in the larger cities, such surveys frequently consuming several months study. I believe that the Bureau should endeavor to qualify three men to handle this type of work. They should be a high type of personnel, capable of getting the confidence of the police, and it would be necessary for them to spend considerable period of time, in my opinion, making studies of police departments and doing considerable research work and visiting law enforcement agencies in order to acquire sufficient knowledge to do this job adequately.

Men of the type of Gurnea, Wyly, Harbo, Vincent and Scheidt, who could meet with police and impress them properly, should be selected. For the purpose of estimation, a salary of \$6,000 per year, per diem of \$1800 per year, and travel of \$500 per year, making a total of \$83000 per year per man would keep one such representative in the field constantly, and I believe that as many as three should be prepared to handle such work, making \$24900, or in round numbers, \$25,000 for this service, which I believe the FBI exclusively should render to the Police. This should have the further purpose of eliminating the necessity of such services being solicited from such groups as the Municipal League and the Chicago gang.

CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

I feel that crime prevention work is fundamentally work of a law enforcement agency, alleged sociologists, criminologists and theoreticians to the contrary. Any effort of the Bureau to publically acquire jurisdiction over this type of work, I think, will encounter strenuous objections. I believe crime prevention work may be divided into two phases of activity:

- (1) The actual prevention of crime by making it more difficult and by a stricter enforcement of the law, and
- (2) A program of education and propaganda for awakening interest and training citizens, young and old, in order to reduce the desire to commit a crime.

The usual concept of crime prevention focuses itself on type number two. Influencing this type of work, we find economic, social and other conditions which can be controlled only by the united effort of all citizens and which has never been controlled to date. Engaged in alleged efforts to bring about crime prevention of the second type are programs of education, Childrens' Bureau, penal institutions, juvenile authorities, Civilian Conservation Corps, preachers, teachers, citizenship committees, Americanization clubs, boys' clubs and organizations such as Boy Scouts, Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, Union Missions, Pal Leagues, universities, colleges, elementary schools and numerous other similar agencies, institutions and organizations. For the Bureau to seek through proposed legislation to acquire Federal jurisdiction over activities under group number two will immediately arouse the interest and too frequently the opposition of any of those engaged in work within the above categories. So, from the standpoint of a practical approach to the subject with a hope that a legislative or administrative decision might be obtained, I believe that the Bureau's obvious efforts should be directed toward activities in group number one, which gives nominally and obviously a police function. Starting out in a small but sincere way and gradually gaining momentum as the Bureau's efforts are successful will then place the Bureau within a reasonable length of time in a position to have a controlling influence and to occupy a dominating position under group two types of activities. Any legislative or administrative orders, therefore, might speak of crime prevention only in general terms and in the Bureau's testimony and obvious plans there can be discussed at first only type one class of activities.

For the type one class of activities, police departments are today in some instances making door to door canvasses of filling stations, for example, and based upon their knowledge of filling station hold-ups which are quite frequent, they are furnishing information to filling station managers and proprietors which would be conducive to reducing hold-ups. For example, the hiding of a small partitioned room in the rear of the office, the location of a telephone in the rear room, the method of lighting the filling station, the location of the cash register or safe and the lighting of the area around the filling station can be so arranged as to make the robbery of the filling station more difficult and more hazardous to the criminal. This would have the effect of reducing the commission of crime.

I believe that one of the Bentz brothers gave the Bureau a great deal of valuable information on bank robbery and types of banks that the shrewder bank robbery gangs would not attempt to rob and the Bureau has collected considerable information on safety devices which would aid in preventing bank robberies and bank burglaries. This would provide another opportunity for giving information to police and citizens which would help make crime more difficult and thereby it would be expected to help prevent crime. I do not think any doubt can be raised but what the furnishing of such information to police and citizens is definitely a law enforcement function and if the Bureau were provided appropriations and authority to engage in this type of activity, I definitely believe that the training given policemen in this sort of work and the instruction and information given by the Bureau and police in turn to banks, filling stations and citizens generally in connection with the various types of crime would bring about more promptly a reduction in the total volume of crime. It is more tangible and more practical than the methods of group number two, and there is greater need for this sort of work. Of course, by study of crime statistics compiled at the Bureau, the most frequent types of crimes can be ascertained and attention focused upon each particular type of crime with a view to reducing commission of such crimes by: first, trying to make the crime more difficult of commission, and second, by stricter, more intelligent enforcement of the law. These two methods would be brought about primarily by training and instruction given both to police and to citizens. It would be necessary for those engaged in this type of work to first study the problem in order to get the best available information before it is dispensed. This information will have to be examined carefully to see that it is practical and usable. The crime statistics project of the Bureau would serve to measure the effectiveness of this sort of work.

Under crime prevention in classification number two, above mentioned, I think it cannot be denied but what CCC camps are probably instrumental in reducing crime, particularly among boys of the age who enter these camps. With representatives of the Bureau appearing before CCC camps, an educational program more intensive and extensive than merely a speaking engagement could be carried on with specific instruction rather than just speech making by permitting a Bureau representative to remain in the camp for a period of days to assist the CCC camp authorities in their educational training programs. The same sort of work could be done in boys' camps, in Boy Scout groups, Y.M.C.A.s, in schools, churches and other institutions where citizens of any age or of all ages may collect together for entertainment, work or instruction. The making of speeches with an emotional or stirring appeal would be a preliminary part of the work which the Bureau could do to arouse the interest and enthusiasm of the groups to prepare them to receive educational information and instruction. Definite classes in citizenship and law observation work on periodic basis could then be inaugurated.

Womens clubs throughout the country are anxious to obtain programs for their so-called mental and spiritual improvement work. I think that the Bureau could prepare definite programs for Women's clubs, boys' clubs and other groups which would not only serve to train and educate ~~club~~ members of the groups, but also prepare them to an extent to do social service work along more practical lines than that which is now done, with the Bureau and police Departments furnishing information as to the focal spots of infection, which might be called crime-breeding centers. The use of spot maps in police departments would show such centers and this type of work should be so prepared and constructed that it would be a practical "down to earth" type of work rather than the gushing, sentimental and "up in the air" type of work social agencies are engaging in to such a large extent today. I believe both of the plans which are touched upon sketchily here would have a direct effect as a crime prevention program, but as a matter of practical expediency, it would be preferable for the Bureau's obvious efforts before the authority is granted for such work to be along the lines of group one methods of crime prevention.

THE EXPANSION OF THE BUREAU'S TRAINING SCHOOLS

I believe that the Bureau should undertake gradual building up of the FBI National Police Academy so that it may be divided into different types of schools, as for example the following:

- (1) School for police instructors
- (2) School for police executives
- (3) School for detectives
- (4) School for traffic control (engineering and enforcement)
- (5) School for fingerprint identification experts
- (6) School for laboratory technicians

I do not mean to imply that I think all these schools should be started at once, but I think that plans along this line should be definitely developed for a long-range program to begin a gradual expansion at an early date. In the school for traffic control, for example, it would be necessary to employ the services of traffic engineers to give courses in this subject to adequately meet the problem from the police standpoint and assistance would be needed from those engaged in enforcement and safety work in the field of traffic and employment of experts in this field for temporary periods from time to time would likewise be necessary.

I am further of the opinion that facts and observations are making it clear that on investigative work and other phases of work, with the exception of laboratory practices, it will be advisable for a staff engaged in training work to handle all phases of the training without having to depend upon supervisors of various divisions to handle the work which is ordinarily under their supervision. This is true because many men who are probably good supervisors are very poor instructors and the economy found in using the supervisors as instructors is a very doubtful economy when the benefits of practical training are measured. Therefore, a reasonable increase in staff to keep pace with the growth and expansion of all types of training work, I feel, should be brought about.

INSPECTIONS AND COORDINATION OF FIELD OFFICES

I believe that the title of Inspector should be reserved for those who are to spend the major portion of their time on actual inspection work and I believe that the staff of inspectors should be increased and appropriations requested so that each field office might be inspected at least three times each year, and arrangements made so that in larger offices two or more inspectors could work together in order to complete the inspection within a very reasonable length of time and yet make it adequate and complete.

I am not in a position to recommend or to even make a recommendation that the various field offices be grouped together under a field administrator similar to the old-fashioned division superintendent, but problems which are arising ^{which} make it necessary for Connelley or Gurnea to supersede a Special Agent in Charge in the territory would seem to indicate a developing need of some sort along this line, and the bank robbery and bank burglary situation in the Aberdeen, Milwaukee and St. Paul area would further indicate a need for sectional coordination of activities. I frankly do not desire to see a return to the divisional superintendent set-up, but with the expansion of the Bureau's activities and the increased personnel and broader investigative jurisdiction, I think that the Bureau's plans may well be focused upon the possibility of such an organization eventually being required.

January 17, 1939

311

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL, MR. JOSEPH D. KEENAN

I am attaching hereto a copy
of a memorandum which I have prepared
at the Attorney General's request, and
which deals with matters pertinent to
the Bureau in which I thought you would
be interested.

Very truly yours

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

Serial 26

10-page memo (CT:ACS)
dated January 16, 1939

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. McIntire _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED

62-24172-151X1
62-12831-27
JAN 17 1939
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 17 1939
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

October 16. 1939

Time 1:55 PM

Name James Morton, in office of the
General Counsel of the Treasury, tele

Referred to

Details:

Mr. Tolson *W*
Mr. *W*
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin *✓*
Mr. Cronk
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols *W*
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schilder
Miss Gandy

Stated that in the Executive Order number 6166, dated June 10, 1933, it stated that duties and powers of the Bureau of Investigation were transferred to the Division of Investigation and he could not find any other Executive Order changing or repealing 6166. He stated that he would like to talk to somebody who could straighten him out on this and advise him how the name of the Bureau became Federal Bureau of Investigation. The call was transferred to Mr. Glavin.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Glavin advises that he straightened Mr. Norton out on this.

It was done thru the Appropriation Bill covering the FBI.

st ~~TOLSON~~ ~~MOHR~~ ~~WENBORN~~

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

October 18, 1939

WRG/bw

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sears	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

By reference from the Director's Office I spoke to Charles Morton, General Counsel's Office, Treasury Department, on October 16, 1939. He was desirous of receiving the citation changing the name of the Bureau from the Division of Investigation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He stated that he was making this inquiry due to general interest in the FBI.

I advised him that as far as I knew no Executive Order was issued changing the name of the Bureau from the Division of Investigation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but the change is reflected in the appropriations bills.

Respectfully,

W. R. GLAVIN

RECORDED

62-24172-153

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 20 1939

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NATHAN Egan Clegg

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 15, 1938

DIGESTED HISTORY OF THE FBI

September 24, 1789.

Office of Attorney General of the United States created by Act of Congress. First Attorney General, Edmund Randolph, appointed by President Washington.

1861.

United States Attorneys and Marshals placed under administrative control of Attorney General.

June 22, 1870.

Department of Justice created by Congress.

March 3, 1871.

\$50,000 appropriated by Congress for "Detection and Prosecution of Crimes" - first money appropriated in the United States for such purpose. Attorney General appointed an Agent whose compensation was paid from this appropriation; later called Special Agent, the first of many individuals bearing the title, who were later to function as investigators. This Special Agent conducted special investigations for the Attorney General.

1878.

Attorney General called attention of Congress to fact that he had no force whose duty consisted of making investigations involving the detection and prosecution of Federal crimes.

1879.

Title of Special Agent changed to General Agent.

Appropriation Act for "Detection and Prosecution of Crimes" provided part of appropriation should be expended in investigation of official acts, records and accounts.

September 1, 1882.

General Agent allowed three subordinates called Examiners; investigated important cases for United States Attorneys in various sections of the country and supervised audit of accounts of United States Marshals and clerks.

1894.

Department of Justice contained one Special Agent; one Special Examiner; and seven Examiners. Special Examiner looked after care and treatment of prisoners and made "Special Investigations." Special Agent investigated violations of Indian Intercourse Act, while Examiners investigated Court officials and made other investigations requested by Department.

1902.

Additional Special Agent appointed with duties of investigative character.

62-24172-153

1906.

Annual Report of Attorney General made specific mention of Bertillon System of identification in Leavenworth, Kansas and Atlanta, Georgia Penitentiaries, at which time there were 13,000 Bertillon records of prisoners in the former institution, in addition to 3,000 fingerprint records. The Attorney General recommended Congress authorize collection and classification by Department of Justice of criminal identification records and their exchange with state and institutional officials. Investigative personnel of the Department consisted of 2 Special Examiners, 11 Examiners, 1 Special Antitrust Agent, 1 Special Agent, and 1 Special Examiner.

Appropriation under the title "Miscellaneous Expenses, United States Courts, 1906" made provision for the furnishing and collection of evidence. Appropriation entitled "Prosecution of Crimes" included payment of 32 "Secret Service Operatives" who were "loaned" by Secret Service of the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, being paid by latter Department.

1907.

Attorney General called attention of Congress to fact Department of Justice possessed no permanent "Detective Force" under its immediate control. Special Examiner Stanley W. Finch made Chief Examiner.

1908.

The real inception of the Bureau of Investigation.

Sundry Civil Service Bill, May 27, 1908, contained provision that Secret Service employees accepting assignments by any other than Treasury Department would be suspended two years except in counterfeiting investigations, effective July 1. Stopped Treasury Department's practice of loaning Special Investigators to Department of Justice.

July 26, 1908.

Attorney General Bonaparte issued order all investigative matters, Department of Justice, should be referred to Chief Examiner, who would designate appropriate Special Agents. He summarized their activities in daily reports for Attorney General. Personnel of investigative force of Department of Justice included 10 to 20 National Bank Examiners from Treasury Department, 20 Agents borrowed from Secret Service, 50 Naturalization Investigators, 6 Peonage Investigators, 7 Land Fraud Investigators, and 12 Examiners.

In accordance with Attorney General Bonaparte's order, 9 Secret Service employees of the Treasury Department were appointed Special Agents of the Department of Justice, who, with 13 former Peonage Investigators and 12 Examiners, constituted the organization of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, whose duty was to perform general investigative service under Chief Examiner. Criminal identification records in the Federal Penitentiaries in other parts of the country transferred to Washington, D. C., and consolidated.

1909.

Attorney General suggested to President Taft that all "detective duties" directly connected with actual or contemplated Federal civil or criminal proceedings should be entrusted to a force organized on the basis of Agents of the Bureau of Investigation. Reports submitted by Chief Examiner showed following classes of cases under investigative jurisdiction of Bureau: (1) Antitrust; (2) Breaking and entering railway cars in interstate shipment; (3) Holding up train; (4) National Bank Act; (5) Bankruptcy Frauds; (6) Bribery; (7) Charges against United States Officials; (8) Chinese Smuggling cases; (9) Copyrighting Laws; (10) Counterfeiting cases investigated incidentally in connection with other investigations; (11) Customs cases; (12) Forgery; (13) Internal Revenue cases; (14) Land Frauds; (15) Libel; (16) Lotteries; (17) Miscellaneous, such as investigation of a fire in a post office or claim for the support of prisoners in Alaska; (18) Murder and other crimes on government reservations in connection with government officials and informants; (19) Neutrality Laws; (20) Pardon of Prisoners; (21) Peonage; (22) Perjury; (23) Post Office fraud cases; (24) Crimes on high seas; (25) Service of subpoenas.

March 16, 1909.

Attorney General George W. Wickersham issued order establishing Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, confirming Attorney General Bonaparte's previous action, creating Bureau of Investigation as an independent unit under general jurisdiction of Department of Justice. Special Agents worked under United States Attorneys in various districts, keeping separate files, however. Title "Chief Examiner" changed to "Chief of the Bureau of Investigation."

1910.

Bureau organization at Washington consisted of Chief, Stanley W. Finch; Chief Assistant, A. Bruce Bielaski; Clerk, John W. Gardner; Examiner, W. H. Ramsey; 3 clerks; 5 stenographers; 45 Special Agents; 10 accountants; and 6 examiners.

June 23, 1910.

White Slave Traffic Act passed, materially increasing work of Bureau, both in scope and importance.

1911.

Stanley W. Finch, "Chief of the Division of Investigation"; Alexander Bruce Bielaski, Assistant Chief; 4 Special Examiners; 1 expert Bank Accountant; 16 Special Bank Accountants; 3 Examiners; and 6 Clerks, in addition to Examiners, Bank Accountants and Special Agents in the field.

1912.

"White Slave Traffic Officers" organized under direction of Stanley W. Finch.

1913.

"Division of Investigation" consisted of A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, including Assistant Chief, Examiners, 9 Clerks, 18 Special Bank Accountants, in addition to Special Agents in the field.

Bureau of Investigation investigated misconduct of 2 United States Senators, one of whom was impeached.

1914.

Office of Special Commissioner for suppression of White Slave Traffic maintained at Baltimore closed, and merged with Bureau.

Beginning of World War materially increased work of Special Agents of Bureau of Investigation.

1916.

Among other cases investigated were gambling operations in District of Columbia; sinking of Steamship "Eastland" at Chicago. Practically all violations of Federal Statutes, referred to the Bureau for investigation during this period.

Bureau of Criminal Identification at Leavenworth, Kansas, reported criminal identification records exchanged with 47 penal institutions; 45 police departments; 39 sheriffs, expressing optimistic hope entire country would eventually be covered and benefitted.

January 31, 1917.

Receipt of German Submarine note, resulting in additional investigative work for Bureau as to German activities in this country.

June 15, 1917.

Espionage Act passed by Congress.

Selective Service Act passed shortly thereafter, both increasing enormously work of Bureau Agents.

1918.

Bureau Agents investigated and brought to justice large numbers of War profiteers and individuals obstructing the recruiting and enlisting activities, with many long sentences obtained. Bureau Agents investigated unlawful activities in military camps and battle fleets. Complaints of various violations of Federal laws averaged over 1,500 per day.

October 16, 1918.

Deportation Statute passed.

February 10, 1919.

A. Bruce Bielaski resigned as Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, and William E. Allen of Texas became Acting Chief.

June 30, 1919.

Attorney General directed Bureau should be placed under direction of an Assistant Attorney General.

William E. Flynn, formerly Chief of Secret Service, appointed Director of Bureau.

October 1, 1919.

Division of Bureau of Investigation created for purpose of coping with the marked growth of radicalism and the dissemination of anarchistic propaganda.

October 28, 1919.

National Motor Vehicle Theft Act passed, bringing within scope of Bureau's investigative jurisdiction large and constantly increasing class of cases.

October 22, 1919.

Amendment to Food Control Act passed. Bureau Agents active in detecting violations of Act.

August, 1919.

Formation of General Intelligence Division of the Bureau under direct administrative supervision of J. Edgar Hoover, since 1917 in charge of counter-radical activities as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the War Division of the Department.

May, 1919.

Card index system established by Mr. Hoover, containing 200,000 cards giving detailed data upon individual agitators and counter-radical activities.

November 7, 1919.

In conjunction with Immigration authorities, 300 radicals and anarchists arrested simultaneously.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman arrested as a result of the Bureau's investigation, the cases being handled by Special Assistant to the Attorney General, J. Edgar Hoover.

January 2, 1920.

2,500 arrests of leaders of Communist Movement in United States simultaneously in 33 jurisdictions throughout the United States, in conjunction with the Bureau of Immigration authorities.

Ludwig Martins and Gregory Weinstein, active revolutionists both here and abroad, were deported, the case being handled under the immediate supervision and direction of J. Edgar Hoover.

April, 1920.

Successful investigation of fraudulent War contracts.

August 1, 1920.

Attorney General Palmer ordered William J. Neale, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, to perform duties of Chief of the Bureau of Investigation under title "Acting Chief."

August 21, 1920.

Divisional headquarters of Bureau as follows: New York, Baltimore, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, San Antonio, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon.

July 30, 1921.

Successful investigation of theft of over a million dollars worth of supplies stolen from Old Hickory Powder Plant at Nashville, Tennessee.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, there were 85 cases of alleged violations of the Bankruptcy law; 437 War Risk Insurance cases referred to the Bureau; a number of aircraft frauds successfully investigated; and successful investigation of the Black Star Line of steamships; 27 cases involving passports; a thousand visa searches and 200 visa investigations. This year marked the initiation of efforts to establish a clearing house for criminal information data, finally resulting in the creation of the National Division of Identification and Information.

August 22, 1921.

William J. Burns appointed Director of the Bureau of Investigation.

November 19, 1921.

Rush L. Holland appointed Administrative Assistant Attorney General in charge of Bureau of Investigation.

1922.

Personnel under jurisdiction of Bureau consisted of 22 Antitrust Agents; 43 Bank Accountants; 99 Clerks; in addition to Special Agents in the field.

March 21, 1922.

Initiation of issuance of identification orders for apprehension of fugitives.

1923.

Employees in Bureau of Investigation consisted of Director; 363 Special Agents; 16 Special employees; 49 Accountants; 104 Clerks, totaling 532 employees in the field, a grand total of 619. This was the last full year of administration of the Bureau by William J. Burns.

October 23, 1923.

Identification records, including fingerprints formerly maintained at Leavenworth Penitentiary transferred to the Department of Justice at Washington. In latter part of year, Bureau conducted many investigations relative to Communist activities and representatives of Soviet Government in this country, handled by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Assistant Director of the Bureau, at the request of Secretary of State Hughes. Information resulting therefrom submitted to Subcommittee of Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, printed in Part 2 of Public Documents, resulting in Senate's refraining from taking favorable action upon pending resolution to recognize the Government of Soviet Russia.

January, 1924.

Personnel of Bureau consisted of 357 Special Agents, 22 of which were Antitrust Agents; 49 Accountants, and 144 Clerks, totaling with employees at Washington, 613.

In the Spring of 1924, the Attorney General, H. M. Daugherty, resigned, being succeeded by Harlan F. Stone.

May 10, 1924.

J. Edgar Hoover designated Acting Director of the Bureau by Attorney General Stone. At this time there were 441 Special Agents in the Bureau, including inspectors, Assistant Directors and Director. There were 195 stenographers and clerical employees, which with 21 informants made a total of 657 Bureau employees.

May 27, 1924.

Mr. Hoover issued a circular order instructing investigative activity of Bureau be confined to certain violations over which Department and Bureau had jurisdiction.

The policy of retrenchment set in.

Age limit for new employees of Bureau set at from 25 to 35 years for Special Agents, and 25 to 40 years for Special Accountants, with preference in appointment of Special Agents being given to qualified attorneys.

July 1, 1924.

Standardized form of investigative report sent to field offices and put into general use. Criminal identification data and records of the former Bureau of Identification of the Department located at Leavenworth Penitentiary, together with records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, consolidated into Division of Identification under jurisdiction of Bureau at Washington, by Act of Congress. Division called "National Division of Identification and Information" began its career in Washington with 810,188 fingerprint records and 25 employees.

July 24, 1924.

Annual Report for fiscal year 1924 showed 61 reductions in personnel during last few months of that fiscal year. Regular inspection of field offices begun. Five field offices discontinued. All field offices reorganized. Policy of promotion in Bureau based solely upon efficiency.

Gaston B. Means, former Special Agent of the Bureau under the previous Director, as a result of investigation by the Bureau, sentenced to two years in Atlanta Penitentiary and fined \$10,000. National Bank Act cases investigated showed increase of 100% over previous year.

Dr. Fredrick Cook convicted of using mails to defraud in connection with oil promotion schemes and a large auto theft ring in Arkansas, involving 47 individuals covering theft of 100 cars transported interstate, investigation resulting in 40 convictions.

December 19, 1924.

Attorney General Harlan F. Stone appointed J. Edgar Hoover, present Director of the Bureau of Investigation, Director.

January 12, 1925.

Director of the Bureau made solely responsible to the Attorney General.

February 9, 1925.

Fifty per cent of Bureau's personnel have legal training; also, investigation of mental, moral and physical qualifications of applicants instituted.

July 1, 1925.

Number of field offices reduced to 36.

Interesting cases investigated during year included pleas of guilty of 59 defendants, including city policemen and prohibition agents in the city of Cincinnati.

Exposé of conditions existing in Atlanta Penitentiary made.

Successful investigation of the wrecking of the airship "Shenandoah".

Investigation and conviction of former Director Charles R. Forbes, United States Veterans Bureau.

Second conviction of Gaston B. Means on charge of conspiracy to bribe former Attorney General Daugherty and other Government officials.

Investigation and successful prosecution of large White Slave Traffic rings in Detroit.

October, 1926.

Fugitive Division of Bureau created. Interesting cases for the year included the apprehension of Connie C. Slaughter; that of Gerald Chapman and

George "Dutch" Anderson; the investigation and conviction of John W. Worthington, known as "The Wolf of Wall Street," and apprehension and conviction of Martin J. Durkin, murderer of Special Agent Edward C. Shanahan of the Bureau.

The following figures, as of June 30, 1926, represent the growth of the National Division of Identification and Information: Prints received, 138,003; identifications made, 39,634; percent of identifications made, 29; number of contributors, 1,147; total number of prints on file, 1,052,852. Personnel of Division increased during the year total of 52.

During the calendar year 1926 the number of Special Agents in the field was reduced 16.

September 15, 1927.

Issued to all Special Agents, Supervisors and officials of the Bureau, a Manual of Rules and Regulations.

1927.

Division of Identification and Information commenced giving 48-hour service on all prints received.

June 1, 1927.

Number of current prints in this Division totaled 1,203,864.

June 30, 1927.

Bankruptcy cases investigated increased 100% over previous year. Important cases investigated resulting in convictions are the Banker's Trust Company at Atlanta; T. W. Miller, former Alien Property Custodian, in New York City; Thomas A. Chandler, while important apprehensions caused by Division of Identification during this year were those of Roy and Ray DeAutremont, notorious fugitives from justice since October, 1923. The famous Osage Indian Murder case was investigated, resulting in conviction of W. K. "Bill" Hale, and the Fort Sill, Oklahoma, arson on Government property case, resulting in total sentences of 226 years.

November, 1928.

School for newly appointed Special Agents and Accountants organized and located in Washington. Territory of respective field offices reallocated.

The following interesting cases were successfully investigated; Case of Jerry Tarbot, claiming to be a World War veteran; Southern Minnesota Joint Stock Land Bank; City Joint Stock Land Bank of Kansas City, Missouri; breaking up of organized gang of box car thieves, State of Oklahoma.

For the fiscal year of 1928, the figures for the National Division of Identification and Information were as follows: Prints received, 220,996; identifications made, 68,793; total number of prints in possession, 1,440,099; total number of contributors, 1,676.

May 10, 1929.

All Special Agents in Charge required to visit all United States Attorneys in their respective jurisdictions at least once a month.

Interesting cases for the year: breaking up of a nation-wide bankruptcy ring, consisting of between 15 and 20 Syrian merchants; Exchange National Bank of Spokane, Washington; Chicago Association of Candy Jobbers, investigation resulting in 16 defendants being found guilty.

Figures for the National Division of Identification and Information as at the end of the fiscal year 1929, were as follows: Prints received, 304,384; identifications made, 86,965; total fingerprints in possession of Bureau, 1,745,151; total number of contributors, 2,208. Percentage of identifications accomplished during the fiscal year 1929 was 33%. Personnel of this division totaled 80 as against 55 on May 1, 1928.

Number of field offices reduced to 30.

Bureau of Investigation published booklet for distribution among law enforcement officials, showing the function and investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau.

June, 1930.

Manual of Rules and Regulations reprinted and revised,

June 11, 1930.

Congress authorized National Division of Identification and Information of the Bureau to collect and compile uniform crime statistics for entire United States. First monthly bulletin published in August, 1930. Based on data voluntarily sent by various Police Departments, peace officers, State Bureaus and law enforcement officials for August, published September, 1930. During the fiscal year 1930, number of contributors to National Division of Identification increased by over 50%.

December 10, 1930.

Perfection and distribution to law enforcement officials of revised and completed form of fingerprint classification known as the "Renoe" extension. During the year 32.45% identifications made of all prints received; 1253 fugitives located, and identities established through the work of this Division. By means of single latent fingerprint this Division established identity of Notorious Jake Flegle, thereby saving the lives of four innocent suspects and resulting in death sentences for three guilty murderers and the death of Jake Flegle himself while resisting arrest.

Statistics for the National Division of Identification and Information as of June 30, 1930, were as follows: Fingerprints received, 409,248; identifications made, 114,874; total number of fingerprints on hand, 2,099,271; total number of contributors, 3,074.

The case of F. H. Smith Company of Washington, D. C. was investigated during this year, involving millions of dollars, and resulted in the conviction of officials of the organization and disbarment proceedings against a prominent Washington, D. C. attorney.

Important antitrust investigation resulted in 43 members of the Film Boards of Trade being restrained by an injunction from enforcing uniform lease contracts entered into by them.

December 31, 1930.

25 field offices in the Bureau in various portions of the United States.

April 9, 1931.

Establishment of Bureau office at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

June 30, 1931.

Statistics for the National Division of Identification and Information as of June 30, 1931, were as follows: Fingerprints received, 480,524; identifications made, 161,325; total number of fingerprints in possession of Bureau, 2,536,308; total number of contributors, 3,913.

March 1, 1932.

International exchange of fingerprint data initiated with every important nation.

June 22, 1932.

Federal Kidnaping Statute passed.

July 1, 1932.

Total number of field offices, 22.

All employees of the Bureau offered a correspondence course in Accounting.

Statistics for the Identification Division of the Bureau as of July 1, 1932, were as follows: Fingerprints received, 573,732; identifications made, 208,715; total number of fingerprints in possession of Bureau, 3,078,572; total number of contributors, 4,712.

Title of Bureau changed to "United States Bureau of Investigation".

July 8, 1932.

Federal Extortion Statute passed.

September 1, 1932.

First issue of monthly bulletin entitled "Fugitives Wanted by Police."

Establishment of Criminological Laboratory.

September 19, 1932.

First practical fingerprint course given to field employees.

Fall 1932.

The Technical Laboratory began active examinations in criminal cases.

January 30, 1933.

Course of training for Special Agents increased from four to six weeks.

February 15, 1933.

Installation of Single Fingerprint File in the Identification Unit.

June 10, 1933.

By executive order June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933, the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, was created, absorbing the old United States Bureau of Investigation and the Prohibition Bureau. John Edgar Hoover named Director of the new Division and the Alcoholic Beverage Unit formed as a separate unit in charge of Assistant Director John S. Hurley.

By executive order of June 10, 1933, effective September 11, 1933, the Division of Investigation took over the investigation of all War Risk Insurance cases against the Government. More than 9,600 of such cases were transferred to the Division September 11, 1933.

July 1, 1933.

Statistics for the Identification Unit of the Division as of July 1, 1933, were as follows: Fingerprints received, 574,258; identifications made, 244,693; total number of fingerprints in possession of Division, 3,790,594; total number of index cards in Division, 4,901,443; total number of contributors, 5,941.

October 1, 1933.

Establishment of collection of firearms and other interesting exhibits used by criminals in cases investigated by the Division of Investigation.

November 10, 1933.

Civil Identification Section of the Identification Division established.

Several thousand gold hoarding cases involving interviews with approximately 10,000 individuals were conducted by the Division during the last half of the calendar year 1933.

A wave of kidnaping swept the country during the year. The Division of Investigation solved every kidnaping case referred to it during this year. Some of the outstanding cases were the Cannon, Ottley, Urschel, Boettcher, Luer, McElroy and Hart cases. A large number of extortion cases were also successfully investigated during this year.

January and February, 1934.

The Division continued its work in solution of kidnaping and extortion cases.

February 20, 1934.

Total number of field offices, 24.

Total number of foreign countries with which fingerprints are exchanged, 55.

May and June, 1934.

A series of Federal crime bills was passed by Congress and approved by the President. Their enforcement devolved considerable additional work upon the Division. This legislation included the Federal reward bill; National Stolen Property Act; crimes in connection with Federal penal and correctional institutions; robbery of National banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System; Extortion; the Federal anti-racketeering statute; power of arrest for Special Agents of the Division, and the right of these Special Agents to carry firearms; fleeing from one state to another to avoid prosecution or giving testimony in certain cases; killing or assaulting Federal officers; amendment to the Federal Kidnaping Act of June 22, 1932.

July 1, 1934.

Training period for new Special Agents increased from six to eight weeks. This training consists of studies in regulations, procedure, law, accounting, methodology, ethics, organization and administration, fingerprint science, scientific crime detection and the use of fire arms.

Statistics of the Identification Unit of the Division as of July 1, 1934, were as follows: fingerprints received 621,560; identifications made 258,046; total number of fingerprints in possession of Division 4,372,619; total number of index cards 5,501,034; total number of contributors, 6,774.

The officials of identification bureaus of 60 of the principal nations, territories and possessions were cooperating in the international exchange of fingerprint data with the Division.

During the fiscal year 1934 convictions secured in cases wherein employees of the Division performed investigative work numbered 3,531. The sentences imposed totaled 11 life sentences; 11,586 years, 6 months and 7 days in actual, suspended and probationary sentences; fines totaled \$772,938.73. The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Division performed investigative work amounted to \$1,116,619.28. In addition to these recoveries, the sum of \$261,672.26 was saved the Government in Court of Claims cases in which investigations were conducted by the Division.

The Division investigated 1,659 War Risk Insurance cases during the fiscal year 1934, which resulted in total savings to the United States of \$17,890,768.13.

Convictions were secured in 93.81 per cent of all cases investigated by the employees of the Division which were brought to trial.

In addition to 4,356 fugitives from justice who were located through the efforts of the Identification Unit during the year, Special Agents in the field located 928 Federal fugitives from justice.

The Identification Unit at this time began its 36 hour service on all prints received.

October 25, 1934.

The new United States Department of Justice Building was dedicated.

November 19, 1934.

Training period for new Special Agents increased to twelve weeks.

January 21, 1935.

The re-training of experienced Special Agents over a four weeks period was begun. This training was designed to keep the old Agents abreast of new scientific investigative methods and technique; to increase their expertness in the use of firearms and to afford an opportunity of studying enforcement methods in connection with recent Federal legislation.

May 24, 1935.

The five millionth fingerprint card was received at the Identification Division.

June 14, 1935.

Communications Section of the FBI established. Includes four teletypewriters from which messages may be received and transmitted to the 37 field offices simultaneously or to a single office. Such an arrangement makes possible a contact with all 37 field offices within twelve minutes.

July 1, 1935.

The name of the Division of Investigation was changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Congressional enactment.

Identification Division statistics for the fiscal year 1935 were as follows: fingerprints received 755,912; identifications made 304,033; total number of fingerprints in possession of the Bureau 5,078,566; total number of index cards 6,216,697; total number of contributors 8,479; total number of fingerprint cards in the Civil Identification Section 19,082. Contributing members of the international exchange numbered 68.

During the fiscal year 1935, 3,717 convictions were secured in cases investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The sentences imposed totaled 8 life sentences; 10,757 years, 8 months and 4 days in actual, suspended and probationary sentences. Fines imposed amounted to \$333,974.68. The total savings in recoveries effected was \$38,481,686.17 and the entire cost of operating the Bureau was \$4,625,518. Convictions were secured in 94 per cent of all cases investigated by employees of the Bureau which were brought to trial.

Outstanding investigations successfully concluded during the year pertained to the John Dillinger gang, the Mais-Logenza Tri-State gang, the Kansas City Massacre, the Charles F. Urschel kidnaping, the George Weyerhaeuser kidnaping, the Charles A. Lindbergh, Junior, kidnaping, and the Edward G. Bremer kidnaping.

July 29, 1935.

The Police Training School opened at the Bureau for the study by law enforcement officers of scientific and practical law enforcement methods.

July 30, 1935.

A course in physical instruction was added to the Training School curriculum.

The Bureau field offices totaled 37.

August 23, 1935.

An Act of Congress was approved extending the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, thus materially increasing the work of the Bureau. On this same date the Banking Act of 1935 was approved, extending the penal provisions of the National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts to insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

September 23, 1935.

There was a total of 14,221 insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

January 6, 1936.

The second Police Training School of the FBI opened.

January 24, 1936.

An Act of Congress was approved by the President making it a Federal offense to knowingly receive, possess or dispose of money delivered as ransom or reward.

March 1, 1936.

For the first time in 21 months since the enactment of the Federal Bank Robbery Act, no robberies of national banks or member banks of the Federal Reserve System occurred in the United States during the month of February.

March 13, 1936.

Nationally infamous bank robber, Edward Wilhelm Bentz, robber of 50 to 100 banks in many states and over a long period of years, apprehended by Special Agents of the FBI at Brooklyn. Such robberies came under the jurisdiction of the FBI in May 18, 1934.

March 27, 1936.

100,000th personal identification fingerprint card received.

April 1, 1936.

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin announced the inauguration of the National Stolen Property File which lists for law enforcement agencies stolen property which may be described by name, model, and serial number, and all stolen property involved in thefts amounting to an aggregate value of \$5000.00 or more.

April 6, 1936.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, announced the institution of a series of Identification Schools to be held in each of its field headquarters cities for the purpose of instructing state and local law enforcement officials in fingerprint classification problems and the maintenance of identification records.

May 1 to May 11, 1936.

Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell, William Dainard, and Thomas H. Robinson, Jr., the four outstanding fugitives in three major kidnappings and objects of countrywide search for more than a year, were apprehended within this period. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI personally led the raids resulting in the capture of Karpis and Campbell.

May 15, 1936.

The Congressional enactment providing for increased appropriations for the operation of the FBI approved.

June 8, 1936.

National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters effected a 20 per cent reduction in bank robbery insurance rates in thirty-five states. One of the two attributed reasons -- decrease in bank robberies subsequent to FBI jurisdiction by Congressional enactment May 18, 1934.

June 23, 1936.

Act approving retirement benefits for Special Agents of the FBI signed by the President of the United States.

July 1, 1936.

Digested statement of activities - July 1, 1935 to July 1, 1936.

INVESTIGATIVE

There have been secured 3,905 convictions and sentences resulting as follows: 2 death, 9 life, 11,067 years, 2 months 7 days; fines totaled \$439,472.44; there were recovered 2,499 stolen motor vehicles, valued at \$1,026,724.36; savings, fines and recoveries since beginning of the fiscal year totaled \$35,148,287.83; fugitives located 1,089; convictions obtained 94.35 per cent of the cases investigated by the Bureau and brought to trial since July 1, 1935.

On this date there were 6,094,916 fingerprints on file in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1,021,047 cards having been submitted during the last fiscal year. 9,904 contributors were submitting these and the Federal Bureau of Investigation was exchanging fingerprint identifying data with 73 foreign countries. Identifications were made in 52.7 per cent of the cards received and 5,731 fugitives from justice were located.

During the fiscal year 1936 a total of 3,495 examinations, consisting of 14,761 specimens of evidence, were made in the Technical Laboratory.

February 15, 1937.

The first Administrative School for experienced Special Agents was inaugurated.

April 3, 1937.

The fourth session of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy was concluded making a total of 115 graduates. The total number of law enforcement officers in the 115 departments which have been represented in the school is 55,227. The total population residing in the territorial jurisdiction covered by these organizations and thereby receiving more efficient police protection is 73,662,352.

April 5, 1937.

Seven millionth fingerprint card received in the Identification Division as compared to the 810,188 cards on file July 1, 1924, when the Division was established.

May 3, 1937.

The Fifth Session of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy began.

July 1, 1937.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, new Field Divisions were opened in Juneau, Alaska; Des Moines, Iowa; Hartford, Connecticut; Honolulu, Hawaii; Huntington, West Virginia; Knoxville, and Memphis, Tennessee; Peoria, Illinois; Richmond, Virginia; Seattle, Washington, and San Juan, Puerto Rico, making a total of 47 Field Divisions. The Jacksonville office was transferred to Miami and the Trenton office was transferred to Newark, New Jersey, during the year.

INVESTIGATIVE

During the fiscal year of 1936 a total of 4,624 convictions were secured in which sentences were imposed totaling 2 death, 12 life, 13,345 years, 7 months and 29 days in actual, suspended and probationary sentences. Convictions were secured in 94.67% of the cases investigated and brought to trial. A total of 1,303 Federal fugitives were located. Savings, fines and recoveries effected in cases investigated by the Bureau amounted to \$41,438,370.22 while the total cost of operations amounted to only \$5,815,598.

The total number of fingerprint cards on file on this date was 7,360,458. Of this number 1,382,666 were received during the 1937 fiscal

year. These prints were submitted by 10,465 contributors in the United States. Fingerprints were exchanged with 81 foreign countries and territorial possessions. Identifications were effected in 54.4% of the fingerprints received. There were 6,223 fugitives located during this time.

TECHNICAL LABORATORY

Of the 6,644 examinations conducted in the Technical Laboratory, assistance was rendered to other government agencies in 187 instances and to state, county or municipal law enforcement agencies in 897 instances, during the last fiscal year. Testimony was rendered in court by Bureau experts in 95 cases, of which 52 appearances were made in connection with other than Bureau cases. There were 4,871 examinations conducted in the Single Fingerprint Section from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937, inclusive.

The total personnel of the Bureau was 1,769. This number included the Director, 643 Special Agents, and 1,125 clerical employees.

July 16, 1937.

The age requirement for appointment to the position of Special Agent was changed from 25-35 years, to 23-35 years.

July 26, 1937.

Twentieth anniversary of Mr. Hoover's association with the Department of Justice.

September 29, 1937.

The Bureau was host to the 23rd Annual Convention of the International Association for Identification, for 4 days.

October 2, 1937.

Graduation of the Sixth Session of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy. There are 187 graduates of the academy representing law enforcement organizations with a total personnel of 68,283 officers. The total number of citizens residing within the police jurisdiction of the organizations which have been represented in the academy and who in turn are receiving additional protection and more efficient law enforcement, is 77,352,089.

January 1, 1938.

Crime for the last year increased. Crime reports submitted to the FBI from law enforcement organizations throughout the country revealed that in 1937 there was an estimated total of 1,415,816 crimes committed as against only 1,333,526 such crimes in 1936.

January 10, 1938.

The Seventh Session of the FBI National Police Academy began. Thirty-six officers from an equal number of law enforcement organizations were in attendance.

April 4, 1938.

A representative of the FBI attended the Metropolitan Police College at Hendon, England, to familiarize himself with the methods and procedures employed by the English Police officers in solving crimes in order to return to the United States and afford to the Bureau any information he obtained.

May 1, 1938.

Because of the added investigative burdens placed on the Bureau by many cases with National ramifications, necessitating the expenditure of sums of money not possible of prediction, it was necessary to place on enforced leave half of the investigative personnel during May and June. However before the end of the period Congress voted deficiency appropriation to provide for the Bureau to carry on its work.

May 2, 1938.

The Eighth Session of the FBI National Police Academy began. Instruction was afforded to thirty-six representatives from an equal number of law enforcement organizations. A representative from New Scotland Yard, London, England, was present in this class. A previous class included a representative from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. With the completion of this session 259 graduates have received this course of instruction and returned to their communities to make their instruction available to 70,760 police officers affording protection and safety to 82,255,508 citizens in America.

July 1, 1938.

During the fiscal year of 1938, 5420 convictions were secured in Federal Court in cases in which Special Agents of the FBI performed investigative work. Convictions were secured in 95.93 cases which Bureau Agents investigated and brought to trial. Sentences imposed in Bureau cases totaled 3 deaths, 13 life, and 15,876 years, 2 months and 22 days. The total amount of fines, savings and recoveries in cases investigated by the Bureau during the past year was \$47,568,419.53 while the expense of operating the Bureau during the same period was \$6,222,976.00.

During the year, 3,253 stolen motor vehicles valued at \$1,484,437.88 were recovered in National Motor Vehicle Theft Act cases. Since the enactment of this law, in 1919, 48,009 stolen motor vehicles valued at \$28,685,901.42 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

During the 1938 fiscal year, 1923 Federal fugitives from justice were located by Special Agents, in addition to 7,003 fugitives identified through the fingerprint collection.

One hundred twenty-four of the 127 kidnappings which have occurred since the passage of the Federal Kidnaping Law have been solved.

There were 1,572,090 sets of fingerprint records received, making a total of 8,927,728 sets of prints on file in the Identification Division. In the Technical Laboratory, 5,994 examinations were made of evidence submitted. The total number of examinations involved 66,575 separate specimens of all kinds.

July 13, 1938.

The First Retraining School for graduates of the FBI National Police Academy opened at Washington. Eighty-one of the 223 graduates returned to attend a ten-day course of retraining. Those successfully completing the retraining course were awarded certificates of completion on the occasion of the graduating exercises of the Eighth Session on the final day of the school.

July 16, 1938.

The nine millionth fingerprint card was received in the Identification Division. Isiah Grant was arrested by the Miami, Florida, Police Department and his prints, the nine millionth received, were searched in the files of the Identification Division. The record revealed he was wanted for murder by the County Detective Bureau at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

July 26, 1938.

The FBI observed its 30th Anniversary and many employees extended their felicitations to Mr. Hoover on his 21st Anniversary with the Department of Justice.

August 29, 1938.

The Ninth Session of the FBI National Police Academy began. Thirty-eight law enforcement officers from all over the country are included in this class.

CT:ACS

March 14, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In compliance with your recent request, I desire to advise you as to certain aspects of the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Percentage of Population Affected by FBI Investigations

An analysis of the investigative work performed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation reveals that over a period of a fiscal year its actual investigative activities touch an extremely small percentage of the country's population, i.e., during the fiscal year 1939, the activities of approximately 60,000 individuals were investigated by the Bureau, this group representing four ten thousandths of one per cent of the total population of the United States. The remainder of the population, considerably over 99.99% remained untouched by any investigative activities of this Bureau, except that they received protection by the Bureau from the ravages and depredations of the criminal elements, such as those engaging in vicious crimes similar to kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery and the like.

By Special Messenger
1:17pm 3/15/40

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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With regard to the 60,000 individuals whose activities are investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation over a course of a year, it may be said that approximately one-half of these are in the category of habitual, confirmed criminals, such as kidnapers, bank robbers, extortionists, and those engaging in similarly criminal activities. The other half may be considered as those in a criminal category of less depravity. These are the hangers-on, the associates, the abettors of the kidnapers, bank robbers, and first time criminals.

It will be seen, therefore, that the FBI enters the field as a potential enemy against an extremely small segment of the country's citizenry. To the remainder, the FBI functions in a protective capacity, constituting their first line of defense against certain types of desperate criminals whose activities violate Federal statutes. Beyond that, the FBI acts as a service agency to all of American law enforcement, bulwarking its efforts in meeting the national menace of lawlessness. I have always maintained that the primary offensive against crime must be carried on by local, county and state forces, and it is for this reason that I have always held abhorrent the idea of a national system of policing. The best national police system which we can have is a cooperative local, county, state, and Federal law enforcement.

Kidnaping Work

It might be of interest to note that since the passage of the Federal Kidnaping Statute in June of 1932, the Bureau has conducted investigative activity in a total of 178 kidnaping cases, and all but two of these cases have been solved. During the year 1939, 20 kidnaping cases were reported to the Bureau and all of them were solved.

Bank Robbery Work

In the field of bank robbery the figures show that since the Bureau was given authority to investigate bank robberies in May of 1934, there has been a reduction in this type of crime by approximately 75%. According to figures published by the surety companies, there has been a reduction in bank robbery insurance rates approximating 30%, and it has been indicated by officials of these companies that this reduction has been made largely as a result of the work performed by representatives of the FBI. Thus, it will be seen that the work of the Bureau in these and other fields is not only beneficial from a protective point of view, but likewise is beneficial from a monetary point of view.

General Intelligence Work

There is another field in which the Bureau is presently conducting investigative activity, i.e., investigations coming under the head of general intelligence which is confined to espionage, counter-espionage, sabotage, subversive activities, and violations of the neutrality laws.

Presidential Order of General Intelligence Work

On September 8, 1939, the President issued a statement directing the Attorney General "to instruct the FBI of the Department of Justice to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations." In this statement, the President requested all law enforcement officers in the United States promptly to turn over to the FBI any information obtained by them relating "to espionage, counter-espionage, sabotage, subversive activities, and violations of the neutrality laws."

Volume of General Intelligence Work

As of September 1, 1939, shortly prior to the declaration of a limited national emergency, there were pending in the Bureau 19,308 investigative matters for attention. As of March 1, 1940, the number of pending matters had mounted to 23,242, an increase of 4,934 investigative matters, or an increase of 25.95%. This is mainly attributable to the national defense investigations handled as a result of the national emergency.

Personnel Provided for National Defense Work

On September 8, 1939, an Executive Order was issued by the President as follows:

"The Attorney General shall increase the personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, in such number, not exceeding 150, as he shall find necessary for the proper performance of the additional duties imposed upon the Department of Justice in connection with the national emergency."

The President subsequently revised the foregoing Order to indicate that an increase in the force of 150 Special Agents, with the necessary collateral clerical force, was his intention in the foregoing Order.

Pursuant to the President's Order, an estimate was submitted by the Department of Justice to the Budget Bureau requesting the sum of \$1,475,000 for the Bureau for the remainder of the fiscal year 1940. This covered the increase of 150 Special Agents with attendant clerical employees and miscellaneous expenses. The President, through the Budget Bureau, approved this estimate of \$1,475,000 following testimony before the Budget Bureau by a representative of the FBI, in which a full and complete statement was made concerning the personnel, other items included in the estimate, and the details of the work to be performed.

On November 30, 1939, I appeared before the Subcommittee on Appropriations and explained in detail the situation which existed in connection with investigative work

incidental to the national emergency. This testimony is a matter of public record.

The President approved a force of 250 Special Agents for national defense work in the Bureau for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1940. Pursuant thereto, an estimate was submitted by the Department of Justice requesting the sum of \$2,480,000 for national defense work for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1940. This estimate was the subject of a detailed hearing at the Budget Bureau prior to its approval and submission to Congress by the President. On January 5, 1940, I appeared before the Sub-Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and explained in detail the various items in this estimate including the purposes for which this money was requested and outlined the entire scope of the activities of the Bureau in national defense work. The Act in which this estimate was included passed the House of Representatives on February 8, 1940; it passed the Senate, with amendments, on February 26, 1940, and I understand it is now in conference. The amendments do not apply to the estimate for the Bureau. You will note from the foregoing that full and complete information concerning the national defense work of the Bureau was furnished by the Bureau to the President, to the Attorney General, to the Budget Bureau, and to Committees of Congress. My testimony before

the Appropriation Committee of Congress was printed and has been available at all times to any interested parties.

Character of Matters Arising Under General Intelligence

In the handling of complaints involving our national defense, a high degree of selectivity is exercised by officials of the Bureau, all of whom have received specialized training in this type of work. Each complaint is carefully considered upon its own merits, in order that the Bureau will not be utilized by complainants with questionable motives to discredit persons against whom they may have some personal grievances.

In all complaints in which there is not some specific indication of merit and a potentiality of a violation of a Federal Statute, no investigation whatsoever is initiated, but the complaint is indexed and filed. In this regard, during the month of February, 1940, 49% of the national defense complaints reported to various field offices were not made the subject of any investigative inquiry whatsoever. In those situations in which some investigation was conducted, the Special Agents were, of course, instructed to make their inquiries in a most discreet manner, in order that if the complaint was ultimately found to be without merit, no harm would be done to the subject of the investigation.

Investigators Assigned to National Defense Work

The number of Special Agents assigned to the investigation of general intelligence work has been established by the President and Congress at 150 men, and, consequently, I have taken appropriate steps to so administer the assignment of this work that the quota established by Congress will not be exceeded, except of course in matters of extreme emergency.

Prior to September 1, 1939, only three Special Agents exclusively devoted their time to general intelligence work, except in instances when additional men were necessary to carry on investigations into specific cases initiated upon the instruction of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, or the State Department, or the armed services of the United States. These three men for the most part were engaged in correlating information obtained from various sources and handling investigations specifically requested, as indicated above.

Of course, immediately after the outbreak of war in Europe, and particularly during the special session of Congress last Fall, the Bureau was literally deluged with complaints relating to general intelligence cases, and for a temporary period it was necessary to use a rather large percentage of the Bureau's agents on cases in this category.

The investigative work of the Bureau in the field of general intelligence is closely correlated with the activities of the Intelligence Units of the War and Navy Departments and, in addition to a constant and unrestricted exchange of information, a weekly meeting is held between representatives of the Military and Naval Intelligence and members of the FBI, for the purpose of discussing matters of policy and procedure in connection with the handling of these cases.

Character of Indexes in the Federal Bureau of Investigation

A. General File ~~Indexes~~

Let me here refer to what appears to be an increasingly favorite topic of discussion in some circles, i.e., the indexes of the FBI and the tremendous number of slanderous, or at least derogatory, references contained in these indexes. I have refrained hitherto from referring to these statements because they appeared so absurd and lacking in foundation as to render it seemingly unnecessary to discuss them. The fact is, however, that no such indexes exist. The regular files of the FBI are, of course, indexed. Otherwise it would be impossible to maintain any reference to current cases. There is, however, no index which could in any manner be considered a black list of any individual or individuals or organizations, nor is there the slightest segregation of material bearing upon the delinquencies of any specifically designated individuals or set of individuals.

B. Identification Files

The files of the Identification Division of the FBI contain fingerprint records of individuals reported by police departments and law enforcement organizations throughout the country as having been arrested and convicted. These are not an exclusive possession of the FBI. They are simply duplicate records of those appearing in the files of law enforcement organizations in all parts of the country.

C. General Intelligence Index

There is maintained in connection with the national defense work a highly restricted index containing the names of persons whose actions and statements have been revealed by reports as being of such a character as to render their movements of vital interest to the country in the event of a national emergency, such as espionage suspects, suspected saboteurs, and members of the Communist Party and the Bund. This index contains the names of not more than 2500 individuals. This index file does not include the name of any person merely because of his expressed sympathies or his political creed. There is not included in this file the name of any United States Senator, Member of Congress or other Governmental official. It does not contain the name of any person merely because that person advocates a change in the existing form of Government in the United States by democratic or legal methods. The list does not contain the name of any labor leader, labor organizer, or member of a labor organization as such.

Investigation of Members of Congress

Let me also attempt to again explode a constantly recurring canard that seems to be difficult to extirpate. Congressmen and Senators as such are not investigated by the FBI. Congressmen and Senators are not shadowed by the representatives of the FBI. Their offices and domiciles are not subject to search, examination, or scrutiny. Their telephones are not tapped. In fact, the FBI has leaned over backward in an attempt to render impossible the circulation of these lurid fictions, even when in the course of regular investigations some individual under investigation for violation of some criminal statute endeavors to contact a Member of Congress. The interest of the FBI in such an individual ceases completely while said individual is at or near any part of the Capitol.

The fact that no such procedure exists and has not existed during my tenure of office as Director of the FBI may be definitely proven by the fact that during that period no critic of the Bureau, nor no disgruntled employee, nor any person having an axe to grind of this kind has ever been able to establish a single instance of surveillance of this despicable type. On very rare occasions, it is true that the Bureau has conducted investigations of matters involving Members of Congress, who have been alleged to have violated some Federal Criminal Statute, but this has only been done after written

instructions to do so have been issued to me, either by the Attorney General or in his behalf by one of the Assistant Attorneys General.

Percentage of Convictions Secured by FBI

The efficiency of the work of the FBI may be judged primarily by the percentage of convictions secured in cases investigated by it and prosecuted as a result of these investigations. This percentage remains, I am glad to say, at a satisfactorily high rate, i.e. 90%. It is believed that this compares favorably, to say the least, with the work of any investigative agency in any part of the civilized globe. The total number of convictions for the most recent fiscal year reached the total of 5,102.

Fugitives from Justice Apprehended

During the past fiscal year, 1,890 Federal fugitives from justice were located by Special Agents of the Bureau. In addition, 7,933 fugitives from justice were identified through checking fingerprints received from law enforcement officials through the Identification Division of the Bureau.

Procedure Followed in FBI Investigations

In view of recent statements to the effect that the FBI functions in a manner ascribed to the Russian OGPU, let me advise that at no time during my incumbency of the post of

Director of the FBI has there been a vestige of arbitrary action on the part of any of the FBI's personnel throughout the country. There are certain types of regular investigative activity which are investigated by Special Agents of the FBI in the field upon reports received from a reliable source that a violation of a specific Federal statute has been committed. In these investigations are included those involving allegations of violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, Impersonation Statute, Thefts of Government Property, Thefts from Interstate Shipments, Crimes on Government Reservations, Extortion, Bank Robbery, Bankruptcy, and the like.

The primary facts are secured by the investigators in the field. Where any possible doubt exists as to whether a violation may be proven involving an existing Federal statute, the matter is referred to the United States Attorney having jurisdiction in that particular district, for decision. Along this line, not only the United States Attorney, but the appropriate official of the Department of Justice, representing the Attorney General at Washington, also possesses collateral administrative responsibility, for the reason that a copy of every report transmitted to a United States Attorney in the field by an FBI field office is also transmitted to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice in Washington.

It can be readily seen, therefore, that it would be impossible for the representatives of the FBI either in the field or at the Seat of Government to pursue, even in these regular, run-of-the-mill cases, a course of action that could be characterized in any manner as arbitrary, dictatorial, or contrary to law or the established policies of the Department of Justice.

In all other types of cases, involving matters such as are based upon Departmental policy, or those requiring special consideration from the standpoint of possible prosecutive action, reference is first made to the appropriate official of the Department of Justice, and authorization must be received from him before substantive investigative action is initiated. To illustrate, all cases involving possible violations of the Antitrust Statutes must be referred to the Department, as well as Court of Claims cases, cases involving the operations of the Lands Division of the Department, cases involving civil rights, cases potentially requiring official action on the part of the Pardon Attorney, and cases involving the Tax Division of the Department. In any case where doubt arises during the course of an investigation as to the propriety of the investigation or the ultimate disposition of the facts, the case is brought to the attention of the proper Departmental official and investigation is held in abeyance pending the rendition of Departmental opinion.

Investigations of Applicants for Departmental Positions

Of course, investigations are conducted by the FBI involving cases not only of country-wide importance, but into allegations against highly placed officials and representatives of both the administrative and judicial arms of the Government. Investigations by the FBI of Federal Judges have from time to time been made. These investigations must be, and without exception have always been, conducted upon specific instructions of the Attorney General or his designated representative. Investigations made by the FBI of Departmental personnel, either prior or subsequent to appointment, are in the same category with regard to the necessity for receiving Departmental authorization. In cases involving the investigation of members of the personnel or staff of Departments other than the Department of Justice, authorization must be secured by the FBI not only from the appropriate representative of the Department of Justice, but also from the appropriate representative of the Department in which the subject of the proposed investigation is employed.

Wire Tapping

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has utilized wire tapping as a method of securing information of investigative value only in extraordinary situations and in an entirely legal manner, where either a human life was at stake or where the activities of persons under investigation were of such an aggravated criminal nature as to justify the use of extraordinary means to detect their activities and cause their apprehension. The Bureau has never tapped the telephone of any Member of Congress; it has not tapped telephone wires in violation of existing laws or in violation of fundamental civil rights.

FBI Rules and Regulations

Along these lines, I might point out that all Special Agents of the FBI function under the provisions of a printed manual of rules, regulations, and investigative suggestions, which is furnished to them during the course of their training. There is set forth in this manual the Bureau's regulations concerning travel, administrative items, rules governing personal conduct, and other material designed to insure uniformity and compliance with the Bureau's administrative routine.

The Bureau's manual is predicated upon the combined experience of the Bureau's personnel over a period of years,

has been revised at least once each year, and prior to revision I have always requested each employee in the service to submit his observations, comments, and suggestions concerning the material to be included in this manual. In addition, this manual is revised yearly in conformity with the latest, current Departmental instructions, regulations, and rulings.

*Duress and Third Degree Methods

I might point out that Section 15 of the Manual of Rules and Regulations provides as follows with reference to duress and third degree tactics:

"DURESS. -- Extreme caution shall be exercised in conducting interviews with prisoners, subjects under investigation, or persons in any way connected directly or indirectly with investigations, in order that no basis may be available for the charge that an employee has made any offer, inducement, threat, or promise of any nature, or exercised duress of any kind for the purpose of obtaining confessions or information.

"Improper conduct of the employees of the bureau by the exercise of brutality or physical violence of any kind toward subjects of investigations or any persons connected therewith, other than the exercise of such force as may be necessary to properly defend the person of bureau representatives from violence, will be punished by the dismissal with prejudice of the employee guilty of such conduct. The resignation of such employee will not be accepted."

Section 16 of the manual contains the following provision:

*"UNETHICAL TACTICS.-- Entrapment or the use of any illegal or unethical tactics in procuring information will not be tolerated by the bureau."

Technical Laboratory

The emphasis in the FBI has always been placed upon the scientific phase of investigative work. The methods of the laboratory and scientific crime detection have been used in preference to the older, hit-and-run, rule of thumb methods that were prevalent when I assumed the Directorship of the FBI in 1934.

I desire to call your attention to the tremendous growth of the laboratory facilities of the FBI. This was started by me in 1932 and was the first attempt in this country to establish scientific functioning in all phases of criminal investigative work. The point that it is most desirable to emphasize in connection with the work of the laboratory of the FBI is the truly democratic manner in which it cooperates with all law enforcement officials throughout the country, more particularly those in the smaller communities who would be totally unable to bear the expense of procuring trained, highly skilled, scientific investigators, and who could not possibly purchase or use the scientific paraphernalia necessary in this work.

The FBI examines in its laboratory at Washington any and all potential evidence transmitted by law enforcement officers or organizations in the field, advising said officers or organizations as to the results of its expert examinations and providing, when requested, expert witnesses to testify thereto. This cooperative aid of the FBI is given without cost.

to all law enforcement officers in all sections of the country applying therefor. It renders the smallest community as well equipped to handle investigations requiring scientific technique as the largest cities in the United States. It has been eminently successful.

The scientists employed in the laboratory of the FBI possess the best possible theoretical training in various scientific institutions of the country and, in addition, have received the benefit of intensive training in the practical aspects of this work by the Bureau's own experts in the Bureau's own laboratory.

Fingerprint Work

That part of the work of the FBI which is probably best known, aside from the actual investigative work of its Special Agents in the field, is the Identification Division. This was started in 1934 as an original experiment in cooperation on an international scale, and has attained by this time truly international proportions. It has been termed by law enforcement officials the greatest single cooperative aid to law enforcement that has ever been evolved. It is, as you know, a centralized filing and distributing point, receiving from law enforcement officers in all parts of the country and throughout the world an average of approximately 7,000 criminal

fingerprint records daily for search, and distributing to each and every one of its contributors all of the previous data received concerning the records of the individuals whose names and fingerprints appear on these individual cards.

A total of approximately 10,600,000 such criminal prints are now on file. This identification service is rendered absolutely free of charge to all regularly constituted law enforcement officers. By the use of this service during the past fiscal year, 7,933 fugitives from justice were identified and located.

Personal Identification

A collateral phase, of later inception, which has attained very large proportions in recent years is the Civil Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division, in which are recorded the voluntarily contributed fingerprints of men, women, and children throughout the country who have adopted this method of filing in a central repository this indubitable, imperishable proof of their individual identities, for use in case of any emergency arising in the future, involving amnesia, or loss of identity, either prior or subsequent to death.

Approximately 2,000,000 sets of fingerprint records of this type are on file at the present time. It should be thoroughly understood that this service is entirely free on the part of the FBI, and the contributed records are entirely

voluntarily submitted by the individual contributors. Not only are they voluntarily submitted, but considerable enthusiasm has been displayed by civic groups in all sections of the country, more particularly young people's organizations, which have been particularly interested in this phase of recording individual identity.

These civilian fingerprint records are maintained separate and apart from all criminal files and are a distinctly separate project. Information contained upon these cards is available only in cases of attempts to establish the identity of these individuals when death or individual misfortune has overtaken them and their identities remain unknown.

FBI Appointive and Training Methods

The FBI has developed within the last decade something entirely new in the training of law enforcement officers. As has been said in the foregoing, this training has been based upon known and comparatively newly discovered scientific formulae and procedure. All newly appointed Special Agents receive intensive training along these lines for a period of approximately four months. These Special Agents, of course, are selected with the greatest possible care. The technical qualifications are that they must be between the ages of 23 and 35. They must also possess law degrees from universities or colleges, or similar training in accountancy. In addition,

they must have had two years' practical business experience, aside from their university or college training. This is, of course, the basis for their selection.

In addition, however, every possible effort of the FBI is exerted in order that the most intelligent, best equipped personnel may be selected. Examinations are given, designed to elicit the native intelligence and resourcefulness of the individual applicants. These examinations are supplemented by personal interviews on the part of Bureau officials of long training, skill, and experience in this type of work. Upon the conclusion thereof, those considered qualified to that point are investigated literally from the cradle. Each and every phase of their careers is thoroughly covered and reported upon. The Bureau, therefore, receives into its investigative ranks individuals who may be truly considered the flower of the youth of the country.

Non-political Basis of FBI Administration

Needless for me to say, at no time since I have been Director of the FBI has there been a vestige of political influence in any manner effective in the making of appointments, promotions, or any phase of the Bureau's administrative or investigative procedure. This has been the policy adopted ever since I was appointed Director of the FBI by former Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone. Promotions, as indicated,

are made solely upon a merit basis. There is no seniority rule applicable in the making of these promotions.

The training of new agents is supplemented by a comprehensive system of re-training schools and courses whereby every agent of the Bureau once during every year is instructed in the latest, most approved, scientific, modern law enforcement technique and is fully advised, in addition to written communications, of any changes in Departmental or Bureau rules and policies which may have occurred.

FBI National Police Academy

As a collateral training feature -- one, however, that has received the widest possible acclaim -- I desire to bring to your attention the Bureau's National Police Academy. This project was initiated by me in 1935 and was designed to give to law enforcement in this country the benefits of a veritable "Best Point" in law enforcement instruction.

This service is rendered free of charge to law enforcement officers throughout the country. These men are brought to Washington in groups of approximately 35, upon the approval of individual applications from local police departments and law enforcement organizations throughout the country. These designated individuals are selected in such a manner as to afford this training to every section of the country and to all types of law enforcement organizations. The larger and

smaller cities, sheriffs' offices, state police organizations, and the like, are represented. It is afforded, of course, only to regularly constituted law enforcement officers. It is not designed to convey this instruction to each and every member of the law enforcement vocation throughout the country. The purpose is to train at the FBI in Washington selected representatives of these law enforcement organizations, in order that said officers may return to their respective communities and convey the instruction given them to the members of their own individual organizations.

Faculty of Training School

As an indication of the type of instruction afforded and the type of instructors brought to this school, may I select at random the following names of outside lecturers, i.e., those other than Bureau officials, who have appeared before the classes: Dean Earl G. Arnold of Vanderbilt University Law School; Dr. Arthur L. Beeley, Professor of Zoology, University of Utah; Colonel A. J. Drexel Biddle, United States Marine Corps Reserve; Mr. Frank Cushman, Consultant in Vocational Education of the United States Office of Education; Dr. Alexander H. Gettler, Chief Toxicologist, City of New York; and Mr. Maxwell Halsey, Assistant Director of Bureau for Street Traffic Research, Yale University.

I can conceive of no more democratic spirit that can be demonstrated than the sharing by the FBI of all its possessions or knows in the way of scientific investigative formulas, theories, knowledge and skill, with law enforcement officers in all parts of the country. This is as far as possible removed from any and every indication of so-called dictatorial GCPV or GESTAPO methods.

It is felt that there is no greater threat to civil liberties in this or in any other country than uninformed law enforcement officers. Uninformed law enforcement officers will always employ unethical methods. Unethical methods will always prove abortive, inefficient, and ineffectual. It is because of unethical and inefficient law enforcement methods that in some sections of this country, and in some sections of the world, it has been thought necessary to institute vigilante or dictatorial methods of law enforcement. Nothing is so completely destructive of democratic ways of thought and action. Nothing is so completely destructive to civil liberties as we know them in America as a law enforcement organization operated unscientifically and unethically. I feel that the FBI has been instrumental in conveying better methods of law enforcement to the country at large.

Respectfully

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JKH:RHO:RCE

March 14, 1940

O F O I

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

I thought you might be interested in receiving a copy of the attached memorandum which I sent to the Attorney General today concerning certain phases of the Bureau's activities.

Very truly yours

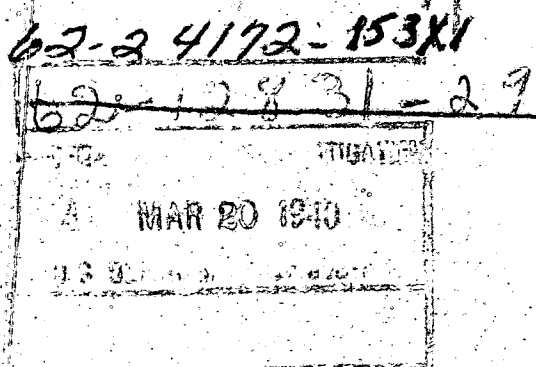
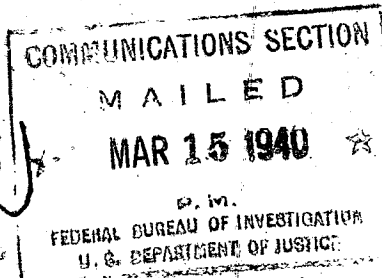
John Edgar Hoover
Director

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED

Inclosure

(25-page double-spaced
memo dictated by Mr. Tolson)





Office of the Solicitor General
Washington, D. C.

March 16, 1940

31138

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. McIntire	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Adm. Files	✓
Pers. Files	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

MEMORANDUM TO MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

I have read with interest the copy
of the memorandum about the work of the Bureau
under date of March 14th.

Thank you for sending it to me.

Francis Biddle

Francis Biddle
Solicitor General

RECORDED

62-2472-15312
62-12831-30
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 MAR 20 1940
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
E. A. TAMM
NICHOLS
HENDON
C. E. RYAN
M. J. WATSON

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

File

EAT:DS

November 4, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I believe we should try to select some official title other than "Special Agent in Charge" for the men in charge of our divisions. I believe that the name "superintendent" would be a desirable title since in industrial circles and in police circles the "superintendent" is the highest ranking official within the department.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm

Have Executive Conf
consider this matter

H. discussed
with Dir
11-7-40

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-24172-154
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 NOV 7 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON LEAHY CLARK

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

BES:MT

New York, N. Y.
June 16, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In accordance with your instructions,
I am submitting three memoranda setting out the suggestions
we discussed in your office last Saturday.

Sincerely yours,

B. E. Sackett
B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosures.

62-24172-155
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 JUL 3 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

PERE FILLES

CH-19

ack
6/25/41

PX

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N. Y.
June 16, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Complying with your instructions, I am submitting in memorandum form the suggestions and matters we discussed on Saturday relating to certain phases of supervision of field division offices in this part of the country.

I certainly hope that the Bureau officials will not think me impertinent and will accept these suggestions in the spirit in which they were made, as I know you did.

There are almost as many agents now located in our field division offices at Philadelphia, Newark, New York, New Haven and Boston as there were in the whole service up until a few years ago. These areas today are probably more strategically important and undoubtedly more emergencies will occur in them with respect to national defense activities than in any other areas in the country. I have realized the tremendous task and the responsibility facing Bureau officials in Washington to supervise the work and the personnel and other problems from Washington, since it is impossible for them to have close personal contact with the offices, the assignment and use of personnel, etc.

At the present time, as has been true in the past, the Bureau's Washington officials are guided in the transfer and assignment of personnel by the monthly administrative reports, requests received from the Special Agents in Charge, and comments of inspectors after inspections are made. It is not of course possible to tell from the monthly report whether the personnel is assigned logically in each area, whether emphasis within the district is being placed on the important matters by having the more seasoned personnel assigned to such cases, whether additional personnel is really needed or whether some can be spared for another district. In this regard, it is perfectly obvious and natural that each Special Agent in Charge should fight for his own office and try to secure more investigative personnel. It is not possible for the Bureau to have inspections made of the field offices at very frequent intervals so that a Bureau official can pass upon these matters frequently, and when inspections are made by Bureau officials the office personnel is not normal and the inspector may not be able to, by reason of the fact that he has to limit his inspection to a reasonable time, get the true picture regarding the personnel, its problems, conditions in the district, etc.

memo to Director
6/24/41

62-24172-155

Director.

I know that it is vitally important that the Bureau's program in all of its phases be effectively and logically carried out by its field divisions, and the responsibility for seeing that it is done rests largely upon the Bureau's officials in Washington. In fairness to them and in order to assist them in carrying out this responsibility, I believe that if particularly in this area mentioned, you had as a personal representative an Assistant Director, to become acquainted with the work and problems of these offices by visiting them frequently, working out of New York possibly, getting to know the personnel in these offices, passing upon and recommending to you the necessity for shifting personnel from one of these offices to another, seeing that all the Bureau's programs regarding contacts, development of informants, concentration upon important cases by more experienced personnel, and these other things were followed out, and also keeping in personal contact with the newspaper and other important contacts of each of these areas, he would be in a position to see to it as an official of the Bureau and your personal representative that any personnel problems were stopped before they got started, that the work of the Bureau in these areas was being carried on logically and effectively at all times, and that your instructions were being carried out effectively.

Furthermore, in the event of any emergency developing in any of these areas, he would be thoroughly familiar with the situations involved in the district generally, the investigative and other personnel would have confidence in him, having seen him over a period of time, and he would be able to coordinate the activities between these offices and within the districts in emergencies much more effectively than an official coming into the scene of an emergency from the outside without knowing the personnel or the situations in the territory.

This idea is somewhat similar to the old divisional superintendent positions in the Bureau although it is different in scope of duties. I do not believe it would be desirable for this man to approve or pass upon reports or investigations or investigative problems generally since the Bureau of course can do this very effectively. The function of this man would be purely administrative in connection with personnel problems, administrative matters at the offices, and the development and maintenance of proper contacts in those districts, plus the handling of emergencies in those districts that on other occasions would necessitate the presence of a Bureau official. If deemed advisable, he could

Director.

make principal speeches and handle important press contacts in the area. He could from the Bureau's viewpoint detect and take appropriate action in connection with situations indicating criticism on the part of newspapers, public officials or citizens' groups or organizations.

This would be more than enough to keep him busy, and the balance of his time could be spent in maintaining contacts for the Bureau as your personal representative.

The need for such a man would not exist in this area under ordinary conditions, but due to the present emergency and the ever-present prospect of an even greater emergency and the chaotic condition that may be expected in the future, I feel that such added supervision would be a great help and assistance to yourself and the executive officials of the Bureau in Washington.

I know that you appreciate the single motive I have in making these suggestions, namely that I feel it is solely in the interests of the Bureau's effective operation under your direction, and I again want to say that I hope that the other officials of the Bureau will not deem me impertinent, as a mere Agent in Charge trying to suggest a radical change or believing he possesses greater knowledge about running the Bureau than those responsible therefor. I have no personal interest in these suggestions, but since I have honestly come to these conclusions and beliefs, felt that I would not be loyal to you unless I gave you the benefit of them for such consideration as you may deem appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,


B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge.